Public dept

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 29th July 1882.

I left Ootacamund on the morning of the 3rd July and slept at Erode. The next day I saw the principal people of that place, visited, in company with Mr. Welsh, the anicut, which governs the irrigation of the Kalingaráyen Channel, and the town of Bhaváni.

2. Some complaint was made there about the transfer, long since, of the Munsif's Court to Erode; but in reply to the obvious arguments in favour of that important Railway centre, no stronger fact was adduced than that there was a great abundance of water at Bhaváni, a statement, which as the town lies at the junction of the river bearing its name with the huge Cauveri, is indisputable, if only imperfectly relevant.

3. On the way to Trichinopoly, I stopped for a little at Karúr, and had a conversation with Mr. Little, a Wesleyan Missionary, who is, it appeared to me, gradually transforming a Famine Orphanage at that place into a useful kind of Industrial School. He gives a good deal of attention to the manipulation of fibres; but complained of the difficulty of obtaining them. He spoke well of *Sanseviera Zeylanica* which is common in the neigbourhood of Karúr.

4. On the evening of my arrival at Trichinopoly I inspected, with Mr. Sewell and Mr. Brandt, the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, and came to the conclusion, which I have laid in another form before my Honorable Colleagues.

5. On the morning of the 5th I went to the great Anicut on the Coleroon, which I crossed, and was then ferried in a basket boat over the Cauveri just below the weir, on which there may have been, at that time, perhaps 4½ feet of water.

6. Hard by the landing-place the road intersected some large and flourishing plantations of *Inga dulcis* and *Casuarina*. Here, as elsewhere, I had to wish that the time had arrived, when all our forest employés should have at least some elementary acquaintance with the vegetation of the tracts under their charge.

7. Trichinopoly is a great centre of educational activity, and I inspected various establishments—Anglican, Catholic and Hindu—all apparently doing useful work.

8. In the evening the Municipality presented me with an address to which I replied (see appendix). In this address I would especially call the attention of the Departments concerned to paragraphs 4 to 9.

9. On the 6th I visited the lines of the 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, which had been warned for service the evening before, and addressed the men, their Commanding Officer interpreting (see appendix).

10. Colonel Georges called my attention to the shifts to which his troops had been put for want of better accommodation; but, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Trichinopoly a day or two after me, similar representations were no doubt made to him directly.

11. From Trichinopoly I proceeded to Dindigul, where on my way to Mr. Kough's house, I received and replied to an address (see appendix). In this address the subjects mentioned in paragraph 3 will require, at the proper time, the attention

of the Departments concerned. Mr. Kough will I doubt not send up a proposal about the water-supply before very long. I saw the sources of the existing supply and thought them decidedly insufficient.

12. There is a large quantity of shot and shell which, before the famine, was in the very striking old Fort, from which it was removed, as a famine work, of perhaps very doubtful utility. At present it reposes in the square of the Police Barracks, useless alike for good or evil works, unless it be true, as is alleged, that it harbours snakes which bite the policemen. Surely some one would buy it as old iron.

13. I was favorably impressed with the medical establishments of Dr. Chester, an active zealous American, who is spreading good medicines and some rudimentary idea of hygiene all over the District.

14. I was much pleased, too, with Mr. Heimpel's Cigar Factory. If, as I am assured, the best of his wares are as good as Havannahs and can be sold in London at something like an eighth of their price, we have the beginning at Dindigul of a very considerable industry. He imports a great deal of tobacco from Java and elsewhere; but thinks that if the people could only be induced to let him have land, in sufficient quantity, he could grow the plant quite as well in his own neighbourhood.

15. There is a lock-smith at Dindigul whose work appeared to me exceptionally good. Something would be saved if we could encourage that trade in the Presidency.

16. The next point was Tanjore, on my arrival at which place, the Municipality presented an address to which I gave an answer (see appendix).

17. Things in this district seem to have slipped back a little, of late, thanks to our unhappy though inevitable system of acting appointments. *Inter alia* I heard a bad account of the date and mahogany trees about which a recent Collector took much trouble. The Revenue Department should inquire as to this, and bring home the blame to the person, whoever he may be, who deserves to be blamed.

18. A crack in the wall of the Little Fort Church seems to menace the monument of Swartz by Flaxman. It is not one of the more successful efforts of that artist; but should not be allowed to go to ruin.

19. I was particularly pleased to find that the Princess, who visited me and whose visit I returned, is gradually abandoning the custom of seclusion, and, some absurd reports having been circulated, with reference to Government disapproving of her adopting the usages which prevail in most civilized countries, I took care to show Her Highness that they were without a shadow of foundation.

20. A long Railway journey carried me from Tanjore to the Vellore Station. It was curious to observe, as I passed Trichinopoly, the change in the attitude of men's minds towards the Cauveri. When I crossed it on the 5th it was blamed for being too low. Now it was rising so rapidly as to cause serious alarm, and it had in fact already encroached on a portion of the South Indian Line. When I got to Erode I heard that it had risen higher than in any previously recorded flood, and the rush between the piers, where it crosses the Madras Line, did not lead one to doubt the truth of the assertion.

21. On the way from the Vellore Station to the Town, the Municipality met me with an address to which I replied (see appendix).

22. Then, under the guidance of Mr. Stuart, I drove to the Central Gaol and went all over it with Colonel McLeod. It appeared to me excellently managed. The number of prisoners was not above the average of good times, and their health was satisfactory.

23. Nothing that I saw, on examining the Temple in the Fort, or the old mosque used as a Post Office, led me in any way to modify the views which I stated in replying to the address above alluded to.

24. In the afternoon I drove and rode to the breached tank which it is proposed to repair and make use of not only for irrigation, but for water-supply (see paragraph 4 of the address). I discussed the finance of the project on the spot with

Mr. Stuart, Mr. Norris and others. *Primâ facie* it appears reasonable enough, and will doubtless be carefully considered by our professional advisers.

25. A journey of twenty-two miles, over superb roads, took me on the 12th to breakfast at Chittore where I received and replied to an address (see appendix) to paragraphs 2 to 6 of which attention should be called. As at Tanjore and Vellore I received the principal people. Here however, according to custom, I not only received but returned the visits of the Zamindars of Kálahasti and Kárvetnagar, as well as that of the Mahant of Tirupati. The Zamindar of Punganúr, who is I observe particularly well spoken of, was ill. I took an opportunity of congratulating the Mahant on the sorely needed sanitary improvements, which he is introducing.

26. Here, too, I opened a bridge over the Poiney (Páyani) and inspected the gaol which, whatever may have been the case in the past, is certainly at present singularly free from illness.

27. From Chittore, still over magnificent roads, I passed to Ranipett seeing by the way the Poiney Anicut. The bed of the river looked perfectly dry; but a small cutting which had been made, where the road crossed it, showed that, as usually is the case in the dry beds of Indian streams, there was water a little way below the surface.

28. From Ranipett I visited Arcot. The ruins of the Fort, which Clive made historical, have been used to build the Palar Anicut and I doubt not for many other less dignified purposes, but destruction should not be allowed to go further. I spoke on this subject to Mr. Stuart, who has a natural interest in most good things, and if necessary we might assist local effort by a small grant.

29. On the morning of the 15th I visited Wálajápett, a town which has been sadly injured by the Railway, that furtherer of civilization having, by an evil chance, destroyed its character as a Provincial Emporium. The Municipality, which is managed entirely by natives, has the reputation of being a model one, and I complimented its Vice-President upon his and its efficiency. A school too, which I visited here, is also said to be very well conducted—one of the best in the District.

30. Thence I passed on to see, in company with Mr. Norris, who is in charge of it, the great Pálár Anicut, which presented on a great scale the same appearance as did that of the Poiney.

31. Returning to Ranipett and the Arcot station I then ran northward to Arkónam, to which place I was accompanied by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Andrew. The former called my attention, near Sholinghur, to a wide tract of land, which had been lately protected and where the natural tree vegetation was coming up in the most satisfactory manner. When once we have got the Forest Bill turned into an Act, we shall see the beginnings of such improvements all over the country.

32. From Arkónam I passed on to the great Civil and Military station of Bellary, where three addresses were presented, to two of which I replied (see appendix). In the address from the Municipality several points require the attention of the Departments concerned and in that from the officials, paragraphs 5 to 7. To the third which, as will be seen, related exclusively to cotton, I beg to call the attention of my Honorable Colleagues.

33. From Bellary I visited the ruins of Vijayanagar encamping at Kamalápuram, making use of the unfinished Bellary and Hubli line, the authorities of which were extremely courteous and helpful. At the Railway station of Hospet I received and replied to an address (see appendix). Several persons have lately been appointed, at the expense of the Public Works Department, to protect these extremely curious remains of antiquity; but it is doubtful whether they quite understand their duties, and the Collector, Mr. Gordon, had to speak to his subordinates, on this subject, while I was there. Be this as it may, no time should be lost in arresting the further progress of mischief. Arboreal vegetation should be ruthlessly destroyed. There are here none of the associations, which made the sweeping away of plants from the Colosseum and the Baths of Caracalla so doubtful a proceeding. The centre of the most important of all the temples wants immediate attention. If it can be saved at

all, it can only be saved by being looked to speedily. It may, however, be impossible to save it; but there are numbers of other buildings which, with a little care now, will stand for long years. I read on the spot Captain Cole's report, and generally agree with his conclusions; but I would confine our action, for the present, to keeping things absolutely in *statu quo*, doing nothing in the way of excavation, however proper that may be at a later stage of our proceedings.

34. From Kamalápuram I traversed the Sandúr Valley seeing on either side the forest, which we have leased from the Sandúr Raja, so much alike to his advantage and ours. He met me at a point not far from his capital and we exchanged visits.

35. The night of the 20th saw me back in Bellary and at a large Military dinner, where Colonel Barnett impressed upon me that his Regiment the 25th M.N.I. was very anxious to go to Egypt, and Colonel Clarke, who is in command of the Artillery, told me that his horses were cruelly in want of stabling.

36. An excellent spirit seems to have been infused into all branches of the service by General Prendergast who commands in the Ceded Districts. It was quite impossible, even for a civilian, not to see that all the officers he came across were quite unusually interested in their work. The troops were paraded, for my inspection, on the morning of the 17th, the 7th Fusiliers, the 25th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 2nd Madras Cavalry, and the Field Battery—all to my non-professional eye looking very well. I likewise went up the Fort with General Prendergast and am very decidedly of opinion that the small amount of money required to make it efficient, as a place of refuge for non-combatants in troubled times, should be spent forthwith. General Prendergast has, of course, thoroughly entered into the spirit of the extremely important circulars lately issued by Government, under the advice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. If all officers in high command, throughout the territories garrisoned by the Madras Army, do the same, these halcyon times will have been turned to the best advantage.

37. Mr. Wace, the Chaplain, told me that the two Churches at Bellary were not conveniently situated and that both of them required important repairs or alterations. He is in favour of substituting for them a single Church in a better situation. The one which I attended appeared commodious enough, and not uglier than most Indian Churches, which is not saying much. Mr. Wace, however, was undoubtedly right when he said that money should not be expended in repairing the existing Churches if we incline, after considering the subject, to build a new one.

38. From Bellary I ran along the line to Gooty, where I visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro, and admired the really noble Fortress. Thence a journey of thirty-four miles, across what ought, at this season, to be a plain covered with young crops, but which was a wilderness of black dust, red dust, and sand swept by an unintermitting hurricane, took me to Anantapur where the great tank was as dry as the Sahara. It is strange, considering the tremendous rainfall there has been on the Western Coast, that so very little moisture has reached this district, since the monsoon burst. The Tungabhadra, on the banks of which the ruins of Vijayanagar stand, looked like nothing I ever saw, but the Nile at the first cataract, in the inundation, but this unhappy Anantapur has been forgotten by the clouds.

39. At Anantapur I received and replied to an address (see appendix). The want of accommodation, mentioned in paragraph 2, is quite real, and Mr. Roupell showed me the site of the new European and the new Native quarters. Our officers are put to a good deal of inconvenience at present, and we should do all that we can in reason to assist them.

40. From Anantapur a journey of thirty-two miles carried me to the Railway Station of Tadpatri through a country which was suffering from want of rain as much as that which I crossed on the 21st.

41. The Singana Mulla Tank which covers some eight square miles was quite empty. On the road a low range of hills—the Muchukota—is crossed on which in a few years a fine wood of the valuable *Hardwickia binata* will be waving when the new Forest Act has come to the rescue. The ground is even now dotted with very promising coppice and nothing is wanted but to give it fair play.

42. I would remind the Inspector-General of Police that what is called in Europe brigandage was, until Mr. Roupell went to Anantapur, by no means unknown in this locality, and the growth of a forest, however useful in other ways, is not likely to diminish it.

43. I would also like the proper department to get a definite answer from some competent authority, as to the suitability of Anantapur for the sinking of artesian wells. I am convinced, too, that ordinary wells might be sunk in many more places; but the people, though particularly quiet and good, are relatively poor, very listless, and require encouragement.

44. At Tadpatri there are two temples—the Vishnavite and the Shivite—of very considerable architectural merit. The latter, which is the best of the two, is in considerable danger from the floods of the Pennair, for it stands on the banks of that typical Madras river, which is for months a waste of sand and then for hours a raging torrent sweeping all the works of man before it. From information obtained on the spot, I am led to believe that there are ample funds to prevent any harm coming to these interesting edifices, in the hands of their Managers, if they will only use them.

45. I passed a long day at Cuddapah—of evil sanitary fame—seeing in the early morning the southern end of the Irrigation Canal, which we have just taken over, and receiving an address from the Municipality to which I replied (see appendix). After breakfast I inspected a large and interesting collection of the products of the country which Mr. Burrows, the Collector, had got together from all parts of the district. I was very agreeably surprised. Some of the silk and gauze was specially good. In the afternoon I received the principal people and had an address presented to me by the Muhammadan community. Later I drove to see the springs alluded to in paragraph 6 of the Municipal address along with Mr. Burrows and some members of the Municipality. Even now, in the depths of a quite exceptionally dry season—for Cuddapah like Anantapur and South-Eastern Bellary is suffering sadly from want of rain—they were very full and strong. Their supply did not fail, we were told, even in the famine, and Mr. Burrows seems to have no doubt that they would yield a sufficient supply for the town. Between them and it there is a peculiarly fine sheet of cultivation, indigo and turmeric, two of the great staples of Cuddapah being largely grown. The question whether any, and if so what, compensation would be due to some of the cultivators will have to be considered when the proposals of the Municipality, with respect to a loan, are before us.

46. From Cuddapah I returned to Ootacamund taking advantage of the long delay at Arkónam, to visit Conjeeveram where I received and replied to an address (see appendix), and visited the temples which give the place its fame. Here, as was natural, I received a petition with reference to the case of the incriminated Tahsildar, which is now before the Courts, and have duly transferred it to the Chief Secretary.

47. My impressions of this tour, which has taken me through the central portions of the Presidency, and over eighteen hundred miles, making me acquainted with things and persons at six District Head-quarters and three Sub-Collectorates, are decidedly favourable. Nowhere was there much appearance of anything which, judged by a standard applicable to the country and climate, could be called poverty. Probably the great majority of the tens and hundreds of thousands, on whom one's eye rested, had fewer disagreeable sensations during the course of the year than a similar number of persons at home. Slowly and gradually the people would appear to be recovering from the ravages of the famine. But only in the neighbourhood of Hospett, where the Tungabhadra irrigation enriches them, did I see as many jewels as I could have wished to see. The demeanour, too, of the masses was very satisfactory. After making every possible allowance for curiosity and the love of anything in the nature of a show, it was self-evident that they regarded the representative of the executive as the representative not of an evil, but of a well-intentioned and on the whole beneficent power. The tone of the addresses, it will be observed, is very sensible. Even where the things asked for are things that cannot be given, as in the case of costly irrigation works which would end in mere disappointment, it is perfectly natural that they should be asked for.

Trichinopoly Inhabitants' address, dated 5th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Zemindars, Sowcars, Mirassidars, Citizens, and inhabitants of the Trichinopoly District, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the assurance of a cordial and hearty welcome, and to express our gratitude to you for honoring this city with a visit.

2. It was Trichinopoly that was the seat of the very old Chola Dynasty; it was Trichinopoly that the Nayudu Dynasty chose to settle down at, after their conquest of the Chola and Pandiyan Kingdoms; it was Trichinopoly that was the bone of contention between the two rival princes of the Carnatic Nabob's family, and it was at the battles fought near Trichinopoly that the French were completely vanquished and obliged to evacuate the country, and the first foundation of the British Empire in the East was laid by Lawrence and Clive. All our former Governors took an interest in this city, and we are proud that it did not escape your Excellency's notice.

3. As the visits of our Governors are necessarily few and far between, and as one object of such tours is to learn personally the requirements of the people, we venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity to solicit your Excellency's attention to the most important of our wants.

4. Our irrigation tanks, or as they are technically termed minor irrigation works, were for a long time in a much neglected state. We have about 1,300 rain-fed tanks, almost all of which are situated in the dry parts of the district. The poor up-country ryots who live from hand-to-mouth, and whose social status in 90 out of 100 cases is no better than that of laborers, are in a great measure dependent upon these minor irrigation works. What the ryots themselves are able to do by way of customary labor, to strengthen and otherwise improve their tanks is scarcely enough for their efficient up-keep. If they be put in thorough good repair, and then a small percentage of their revenue set apart for their up-keep, it would, we submit, better the circumstances of those ryots to a great extent. We are grateful to Government for the allotments made for this purpose during the current and past years, but we earnestly beg that these allotments may be largely increased in future.

5. A new channel was proposed for the better irrigation of wet lands in Vengur, and four or five villages close to Trichinopoly, for which the ryots contributed a sum of 5,000 rupees more than seven years ago, and yet the channel is not nearer its completion than it was when the proposal was first made, now about twelve years ago. Many of the ryots who contributed are now no more. Some have actually sold their lands, during the late famine, and left the villages altogether, while others are anxiously looking forward for the realization of their hopes, trying to make a stand against all circumstances of trial, and sticking fast to their old native villages and ancestral lands. We trust that the project may be taken in hand and carried out at an early date.

6. That the Imperial License Tax is a novel one, burthening one special section of the community and leaving free a great number of the well-to-do and more powerful of them is a grievance deserving of your Excellency's consideration. While Zemindars, rich Mirassidars, lawyers, and high-paid officials, pay nothing on account of this tax, their neighbours, the petty bazaarmen, tradesmen, &c., come within its incidence, when their annual income amounts to Rs. 500. If the tax is really necessary, we trust that it may at least be extended so as to press equally on all classes.

7. In the Trichinopoly Municipality, Professional tax was done away with in 1872 in consequence of the annoyance and oppression it gave rise to. It was revived two years ago, *i.e.*, in April 1880, to meet the additional burthen thrown on the Municipality for the maintenance of the Police in it. We are very grateful to Government for having now relieved the Municipalities of their charges, and we trust that this objectionable tax may speedily disappear.

8. That the large endowments of our pagodas and mosques are not properly managed, or in other words, that the so-called Devastanam Act XX of 1863 is a complete failure, because of the absence in it of motive and spring of action is a universal complaint in South India. These endowments are a species of public property, being the grants of the old native Governments. That the State is responsible for the proper use of those endowments has already been clearly acknowledged by Regulation XIX of 1810 of Bengal and VII of 1817 of Madras Codes. Whatever may have been the reason for the change of principle in the State policy towards those endowments, which dictated entire disconnection from them, it cannot be doubted for a moment that the State is bound to exhaust all its resources to see that the revenues of those endowments are used for their legitimate purpose, because they would otherwise escheat to the State.

9. We are aware that the Government of India seriously contemplate disconnecting itself from higher education and leaving the work to private agency, with a view to the funds so set free being utilized in disseminating elementary instruction more largely among the masses. It is now more than ten years since Act IV of 1871, which was at first called the Educational and Enabling Enactment, came into force, and yet the total number of our Local Fund Schools on the combined system is but 56, and on the pure result system but 260. The secret is that the low standard taught in these schools has not found favor with the villagers. The time-honored pial-schools, for nearly two-thirds of which result grants are paid, still continue to do the work they

have been doing these 2,000 years, although not without some slight improvement under the present system. If there was any scope for increasing the number of Local Fund Schools or for paying result grants to a larger number of pial-schools, our Local Fund Board would have done so. The improved native machinery the Government command at the present day for the administration of the country, and the intensity and the warmth of the loyalty of the natives to the British Government, is the result of the higher education the Government have hitherto been imparting. Disconnection of Government from the higher education will, we most earnestly urge, be a step in the wrong direction.

10. In conclusion, we beg to offer our sincere thanks to your Excellency's Government for having permitted us to utilize this venerable and interesting building as a Town Hall, and as a Reading room and Library, which, we trust, in time will develop into an institution of real benefit to our community. We earnestly hope that your Excellency's health and strength may be spared for a long period of administration, and that we may frequently hereafter have the pleasure of welcoming your Excellency to our ancient and interesting town.

Reply at the Town Hall, Trichinopoly, dated 5th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—You have done well to allude, at the very commencement by your excellent address, to the old renown of this famous place. Lives are always best lived when they can be connected with a storied past. You speak amongst other things of those wars of the last century, which made the name of Trichinopoly so familiar in the west. Seven years ago, when few things would have appeared to me less probable than that I should be so closely connected with this Presidency as I am now, I came as a traveller to visit your historic sites, for we all know that the same story which is writ large on the fields of Crecy and of Poictiers, is traced, in smaller but not less distinct characters, upon the Golden Rock. These recollections, so honorable to the ancestors of some of you, are likewise so honorable to the two great nations which fought beneath your walls, that one can recall them without any regret, even at a moment when, if we may trust the telegrams which reach us from Europe, the alliance between France and England is so close, that we are naturally reminded of the words which were used by a highly gifted but too long silent poet, when in February 1854, the guards marched over Waterloo bridge on their way to the east:—

> Bridge of Waterloo! accept the happy omen, for the staunchest friends are bred out of the bravest foemen;
> Guards of Waterloo! the troops, whose brunt you bore, shall stand at your right hand, upon the Danube shore.
> And Trafalgar's flags shall ride, on the tall masts side by side
> O'er the Black Sea and the Baltic, to sweep the waves of war.

But though you commence by an allusion to times of strife, you soon pass, as is but natural, to the more fruitful and congenial themes of peace. You say that one object of the tours of Governors is to learn personally the requirements of the people, passing on to state with great clearness the more important of your wants.

And first you refer to your Minor Irrigation Works. Well there are few things connected with this country, which appear to me more interesting or more worthy of the attention of Government, than those same minor Irrigation works, amongst which I would include wells, the importance of which, in connection with irrigation, can hardly be exaggerated. I do not know indeed that there is any subject more important to us, unless it be the conservation and extension of the forests upon which all your irrigation works, large and small, so greatly depend. I trust many weeks will not pass away, before you have good reason to see, that the minor irrigation works have been occupying of late the careful attention of this Government. Then you speak of the Vengur Channel. You will not be surprised, when I say that I never heard of it till yesterday; but Mr. Sewell and Colonel Beatty have told me a good deal about it in the last twenty-four hours, and I can promise you that the not very easy question "what is to be done next with reference to it," will receive due consideration. Then you turn to the Imperial License Tax. That, however, is a question for the distinguished man who is now the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council rather than for me. Your desire seems to point to an Income Tax, though some might say that that would only help you out of the frying pan into the fire. But as I remarked, this is a subject for others. It once was my duty to form and express very decided opinions upon the larger questions of Indian finance, upon this amongst them; but in the existing state of affairs, you will permit me to follow the example of the gentleman who was asked "What is your religion?" To which question he replied "Oh the religion of all the wise and good." "But what is that?" said his questioner deeply interested "Oh," rejoined he, "the wise and good never say." Then we arrive at the Municipal Professional Tax. Well I hope that before long that and similar questions will be increasingly under your own control. The eminent statesman, who now fills the great office of Viceroy of India, has, as I gather as well from private as public communications, nothing more at heart than to increase, and, if I may use the expression, to intensify local self-government. Those who direct the administration of this Presidency, where local self-government is so much

more developed than it is in other and comparatively backward provinces, will assuredly do all in their power to second his efforts alike as a duty and as a pleasure. Indeed we have already appointed a small Committee, two of the members of which, Mr. Sashiya Shastri, and Mr. Chensal Rao, are distinguished natives, to advise us how we may best co-operate in the good work. I daresay, when we have done all that we think wise, some Civilians in other Provinces, who, till the signal was given from above, would as soon have thought of extending local self-government as of breeding tigers may take us to task for our hesitations and delays. That is only to be expected. As Lord Ellenborough observed, when a gentleman of Scottish lineage appeared in London in an unusually large pair of breeches, "converts are always enthusiasts." I observe you say something about the maintenance of your Police. No doubt that burden disappears; but I do not understand that it is the wish of the Government of India that it should disappear without some new duty being assumed in its place. Then you speak of your Devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-government. You pay us a great compliment, in saying or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think that many of our Christian co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more "motive and spring of action" can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faiths? Then you allude to higher education—and you say that you are aware that the Government of India "seriously contemplates disconnecting itself from higher education." It may be so; but I am not aware of anything of the kind. I know that a commission, headed by a very able and enlightened man, who proposes to visit this Presidency in the autumn, is now examining the whole position of education in India. I will not prophesy the result at which that Commission will arrive, for I am old enough habitually to follow the maxim "never prophesy unless you know;" but I confess that I shall be not a little surprised, if any of these dreadful things, which you fear, come about. I think it is probable that elementary education may receive a new impulse from the labors of the Commission; but I will not believe that anything will be done to injure higher education, until I see it. I think, if I may be permitted to say so, that some of its friends are crying out before they are hurt. And now I have only to thank you for your kind and picturesque reception. I hope with you, that your Reading Room and Library will develop into an institution of real benefit to your community. There is no better adjunct to the higher education than a good Library; in fact it would not be difficult to defend the thesis, that that only deserves to be called the higher education, which a man gives to himself, when his *Alma Mater* has pronounced her blessing upon him, and seen him leave her gates behind him, on the road which lead from thought to action.

Inspection of the 30th Native Infantry, Trichinopoly, 6th July 1882.

SOLDIERS,—I was extremely glad when I learned yesterday afternoon that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—than whom there is no better judge of military efficiency—had selected your regiment to proceed to Aden, and form part of the army of reserve, because I was very much struck upon Tuesday evening with the soldier-like appearance of those of you whom I happened to see on the Guard of Honor at the Collector's house. I consider myself fortunate in having been at Trichinopoly when you received an order, which will, I have no doubt, be the commencement of new distinction for a regiment which has already distinguished itself, in various parts alike of India and of Burmah;—a regiment in which I have a special and individual interest, because it formed, in 1817, part of the army of the Deccan, in the fourth Mahratta war, in which my father served under Sir Lionel Smith. You could not be engaged in a better cause, for you go to defend civilization against the attacks of mere stupid and senseless barbarism. You could not go to a more conspicuous theatre of renown, for if you have to fight at all, you will have to fight in the very centre of the old world, in the country where, from immemorial time, Europe, Asia, and Africa joined hands with each other, and where, as has been most truly said, "history was born." In that most conspicuous theatre you will, I feel certain, remember that you have the honor of the Madras Army, the most historical of all the Indian armies, in your keeping, and will bear yourselves as well as ever did the best of your predecessors in the battles that took place around the famous citadel which rises over the town of Trichinopoly.

Dindigul Inhabitants' address, dated 6th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of Dindigul, do respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency to this little, but by no means unimportant town.

2. During the last century, this little town and the impregnable fort on its rock, attracted the notice of the several chiefs that were then contending for supremacy, and its name was for a long time closely connected with that of the famous Hyder Ali of Mysore, of whose dominions it

once formed a part. Since 1790, when the English took possession of it by conquest, it continued for some time to be the head-quarters of a district, and an important military station, and was not completely lost sight of until nearly twenty-five years ago, when the last regiment was withdrawn. It has since remained a little Municipal town, with no importance of any sort worth the notice of any eminent visitor; in fact, we do not recollect having welcomed to this town any but one of your Excellency's predecessors, Lord Napier and Ettrick, in 1869; and our pride therefore in now being in a position to pay our respects to the worthy representative of our beloved Sovereign is boundless, and has encouraged us to approach your Excellency, with a grievance in hopes that it will be readily redressed.

3. Dindigul has, for a long time, been considered the healthiest town in the district, but the proverbial scarcity of water therein has earned for it a notoriety that it is perfectly uninhabitable, and the authorities have hitherto done little or nothing to supply the want. There was an attempt, a few years back, to divert a channel from Kodavanar (three miles off) into the town and collect the water in a reservoir and utilize it for drinking and other purposes. As to what became of this, we know nothing definitely, but are informed that after the survey was completed, the project was dropped for want of funds. We hope an excuse of this sort will no longer weigh with your Excellency, as the subject concerns the health of thousands of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. This sad want would assume a serious aspect, if, as we are daily told, this should shortly become the head-quarters of a district.

4. We therefore request that with this and such other information as your Excellency might obtain from official circles, your Excellency would be pleased to give effect to our wishes at an early date.

Reply to the Inhabitants of Dindigul, dated 6th July 1882.

I have to thank you much for your kind welcome, and it is very agreeable to me to learn that in visiting Dindigul I am following the example of my friend Lord Napier, who "having seen the cities and known the thoughts of many men," passed six years in this country, much to the advantage of its inhabitants, and who still retains a strong interest in all that concerns its welfare. I know, too, intimately, towards the end of his long life, another visitor to Dindigul Mr. Hodgson, whose name, although nearly three quarters of a century have passed since he was here, deserves still to be honorably remembered in this neighbourhood. You say that your town is small, and no doubt it is small relatively, though I am glad to learn that it has increased in the last ten years by four thousand people, but the importance of towns, all through history, has been determined at least as much by the intelligence of their inhabitants as by their size, and the fact that you should have chosen as the only subject on which to address me, a subject so important as that of pure water, gives me a very favorable idea of your intelligence. If we could but succeed in making the practice of Indian life conform to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are enshrined in your sacred books, we should, I believe, almost stamp out cholera and not a few other of the worst diseases which shorten and trouble life in this part of the Peninsula. With reference to this, I should like to advise you to read the excellent lecture lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, which has been, or is being, translated into Tamil, and various other Indian Vernaculars. I will lose no time in making inquiries about the project to which you allude, and have no doubt that I shall obtain from a district officer so active as Mr. Kough, the fullest information as to that and all other matters which affect you.

Tanjore Municipal Corporations' address, dated 7th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Municipal Corporation, heartily welcome your Excellency to our ancient city, which, in point of historic importance and the architectural beauty of its temples, occupies a prominent place in Southern India. Our joy at this unexpected event would be greatly enhanced if we had had timely intimation of your Excellency's visit, and had thus been afforded an opportunity of giving your Excellency a suitable reception. As it is, we are confident we shall make up by our steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and by our warm appreciation of the benefits of your Excellency's administration whatever may be wanting in the preparations for a becoming reception. The peace, happiness, and prosperity of India, and the introduction of the knowledge of science among its people and everything else that tends to their well-being, appear to have engaged your Excellency's attention, even while at home; and now that the administration of this Presidency is entrusted to your Excellency's care, we have every reason to believe that these objects will continue to engage your attention, and the people cannot but be proud of a Governor who has their well-being at heart. Within the last two or three years many improvements have been carried out to place this town in a satisfactory sanitary state, by the widening of roads, the formation of a new People's Park, improvement of water-supply, erection of a large market and a new Hospital, &c. Care has been taken to extend the benefits of vaccination and of elementary education, as far as our means

have permited us to do. A new clock tower is being built in the centre of the town. This, together with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School Building now under erection, will, it is hoped, add greatly to the beauty of the town and the convenience of the people. The Commissioners are anxious to carry out many more improvements, but were hitherto unable to do so from want of funds. Now that they have been relieved from the payment of contribution for the maintenance of the Police, a large sum will be available for expenditure on sanitary works and the extension of elementary education.

Reply to the Members of the Municipal Corporation, Tanjore, dated 7th July 1882.

I am delighted to find myself for a second time in this ancient city, the capital of a province which yields to no part of India either in wealth or enlightenment. Like you, I should have preferred that this visit had been longer arranged and announced, but that imperious deity or demon which we call the force of circumstances has willed it otherwise. I would, that all her behests were as pleasant to receive, and as easy to obey as that which has brought me hither. You observe that the welfare of India has long engaged my attention. That is quite true, and I trust that in the office which I now fill, I may be able in some measure to contribute to it. I am not surprised by the long list of improvements of which you speak as having been carried into effect within the last two or three years. I have had occasion to look recently into the proceedings alike of your five Municipalities, and of your two Local Fund Boards, and I have heard of your railway projects, unique in India. I know that in developing your local self-government, you have had the assistance of a singularly able man Mr. Forster Webster, and that is why, when his post had to be filled, we took care to send you another Collector of marked and admitted ability. I shall look with great interest at the changes that have been made in Tanjore since 1875, in the belief that what you have done is only an earnest of still greater things to be accomplished by so active and open-minded a community. Within the next few days, I shall, I am persuaded, learn much about you and your wants, which I should look for in vain in official papers. I am one of those who believe that, other things being equal, he will make the best ruler who takes the greatest amount of trouble to see things with his own eyes, and to come into personal relations with the largest number possible of those who are committed to his care. It was always my practice in Europe when I wanted to understand the affairs of any country to transfer myself to it as rapidly as I could, and I have no intention of altering in Asia a habit which I have had no occasion to regret.

Vellore Inhabitants' address, dated 10th July 1882.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Native inhabitants of Vellore, most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency with feelings of deep loyalty and profound respect, and to offer you our most cordial and hearty welcome to this ancient town.

2. We beg to avail ourselves of the opportunity of your Excellency's visit to this town, and of our being permitted to present this humble address, to briefly touch upon certain subjects of interest to us, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration.

3. Within the Fort, the imposing solidity of whose granite-built walls cannot fail to attract your Excellency's attention, there is a large Hindu temple, one of the standing monuments of our religion in Southern India. This temple has for years been unoccupied, the idols having been removed during one of the Mussulman invasions. The Duke of Buckingham, who admired the beauty of the sculpture in this building, removed some offices from inside, and ordered a considerable sum to be spent in restoring it. He also said he would consider our petition for its restoration to us for religious purposes. Shortly after this, however, his period of Government came to an end. We earnestly request that this matter may be considered by your Excellency, and our prayer granted. We consider it a standing disgrace that this temple should be in the hands of others, and shall ever bear your Excellency's name in grateful memory, if this disgrace is removed in your time.

3*a*. There is also a mosque inside the Fort, which has been converted into a Post Office, but which would be very convenient to the Mussulmans who attend the offices in the Fort for their daily worship. We, therefore, humbly request that it may be restored and that the Post Office be removed. Hyder's Mahal in the Fort is vacant, and seems a suitable place.

4. Our next request is as to the water supply of this town, which, we are sorry to observe, is not altogether in a satisfactory state. Almost all the inhabitants of Vellore depend for their supply of fresh water on the Sooriaguntah tank, which is a reservoir holding only rain water. This tank and several of the wells in the town fail in their supply during the hot months. From its great distance from the town, the Palar cannot be easily availed of. The importance of pure drinking water from a sanitary point of view does not require to be dwelt upon, and we therefore request that your Excellency will consider a project for supplying the town by means of pipes

from one of the adjacent large tanks which are supplied during the hot weather with spring water from the Palar. For this purpose a loan or contribution to the Municipality would be necessary, as their funds are low, but the advantages to be derived are very great.

5. We further beg to notice the improvements that our district stands in need of, in the matter of Railway communication. The Madras Railway, for reasons unknown, avoids all the large towns, this town, for instance, being four miles from the station which bears its name. We suggest that a branch railway from Vellore, passing through the town and leading to Polur and Trinomali in South Arcot, would open up a rich tract of country.

5*a*. Another request is that two guns may be fired, one at noon and another at 8 P.M., at the cost of the Municipality; we believe this to be the practice in Tanjore, Salem, and other districts, and it would be to the convenience of the public, especially to that of the Muhammadans, as a guide to them for their midday and evening prayers.

5*b*. We also request that the Upper IV Class, which has been temporarily opened in the Government Muhammadan School may be continued, to enable the pupils to prosecute their studies up to the Middle School Examination standard, and so qualify themselves for employment under Government.

6. Our last request is that this town should not be abolished as a Military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

7. In conclusion, we beg to express to your Excellency, Her representative, our deep loyalty and devotion to Her Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India, our heartfelt gratitude for the benefits her rule has bestowed upon us, and we pray for the continuance of her valuable life and her glorious and happy reign. We trust that during your Excellency's tenure of office those advantages which we have enjoyed and the increase of which we look forward to with confidence may be preserved to us.

Reply to the Native Inhabitants of Vellore, dated 10th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—If you were not to avail yourselves of the opportunity of my visit to explain to me the matters which you have most at heart, that visit would lose half its usefulness. This being so, I may begin by thanking you for coming hither to present your address, full as well of loyalty to the Crown, as of cordial welcome to myself, and then reply as briefly and as clearly as I can. Those who drew it up have given the first place to the temple in the Fort, their admiration of which is natural and creditable; but I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong. Then, you speak of your water-supply. I will, while here, enquire into that, about which I as yet know nothing, but there cannot be a more important subject nor one which better deserves the attention of the Municipality. Any proposals which it may make to Government, will, I am sure, be attentively and respectfully considered. Then there is the question of the two guns, which will, I am sure, be admirably settled by my friend, Mr. Stuart. Next you allude to the Madras Railway, and the unhappy error which led those who called it into existence to take it far away from the existing centres of traffic. There are some mistakes that are past praying for, and this is one of them, but I agree with you that a tramway from Vellore to Polur and Trincomalle would open up a rich tract of country. There are signs, I think, that ere long, English capitalists will give tramways in such districts a fair trial to the advantage, I trust, alike of themselves, and of the districts where they make their experiments. As to the abolition of Vellore as a Military station, I may say that no such decision has been arrived at, nor have I yet heard any argument which has convinced me that it would be desirable to arrive at such a decision. The address then touches a question chiefly interesting to the Muhammadan population. The case, however, with regard to the little Muhammadan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government, that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, and would fall most heavily upon the most numerous section of that community, namely, upon the Hindus. I have not, as you know, yet seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression, that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but as to that I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the Fort. Finally, you request that the Upper Fourth Class in the Government Muhammadan School may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things, if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Muhammadan communities in this town and neighbourhood, should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters.

Address of the Inhabitants of Chittoor, dated 12th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the native inhabitants of the town of Chittoor, beg to accord to your Excellency a heartfelt and sincere welcome on your first visit to our town —a town which is the head-quarters of a district full of historical importance, and to avail ourselves of this opportunity to say a few words concerning things connected with its welfare and prosperity.

2. It is more than a decade of years since this town was favoured with a visit by one of your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Lord Napier; and although we should be but too glad to have such visits oftener, yet the distance from the Railway line and the consequent difficulties of travelling have, we believe, tended to such visits being few and far between, and we trust that your Excellency's administration of this Presidency, and especially your visit to this town, will be made memorable by the early introduction of Railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras line of Railway.

3. We are sorry that we are obliged to bring to your Excellency's notice the inconveniences which we are subjected to by the want of telegraphic communication between this town and Vellore. Although it is the head-quarters of an important district, it labours under the great disadvantage of being cut off both from telegraphic and railway communications; and officials as well as non-officials feel this want very much. During the late unprecedented famine, emergent messages had to be sent through messengers to Vellore and thence transmitted by wire to their destinations. We are of course aware that the opening of railway communication will go hand-in-hand with that of telegraph lines, but as the former is a work of time we beg to request your Excellency to have this town connected with Vellore by a telegraph line.

4. Deeply indebted as we are to the British Government for the manifold rights and privileges which we now enjoy, we lie under a very deep sense of gratitude to that talented and noble Marquis who now presides over the affairs of India for the measures he has taken to ameliorate the condition of its people and to teach them the art of self-government. We trust your Excellency will find the way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by our present worthy Viceroy, and that this town and other places in the district will have the benefit of electing its own members for the Local and Municipal Boards.

5. The mal-administration of the funds of the several devastanams, mattams, &c., by their respective trustees, notwithstanding the provisions of the enactment 20 of 1863, has been so often brought to the notice of Government that we do not here deem it very necessary to go into details. It is sufficient for our present purpose only to draw your Excellency's attention to the acknowledged fact that the said Act has entirely failed to carry out the object for which it was enacted. Some years ago, the matter attracted the attention of Government. The Hon. V. Ramiengar framed a bill which was revised by a Committee under the Presidentship of Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I., so far back as 1876. Subsequently we have not heard anything of it and in all probability the subject has been lost sight of. We entreat your Excellency, therefore, to take the subject in hand, to pass an enactment bringing under its provisions all charitable and religious institutions, mattams, &c., without any distinction whatever, and investing the District Committees with additional powers, thereby preventing the misappropriation of the temple funds. Your Excellency's administration will thus mark a memorable epoch in the affairs of this Presidency.

6. The general public and the mercantile class in particular are sadly feeling the want of a District Munsif's Court at the head-quarters of the district, since its removal to Vellore in 1877. As at present constituted suitors have to travel all the way to Vellore to seek remedy for the infringement of their civil rights. As the splitting of the district into two is talked of as a measure soon to be effected, we beg leave to request your Excellency will have the kindness to consider the desirability of locating a Munsif's Court here. We beg to show your Excellency by way of illustration, that the several Munsifs' Courts in the district have not been located with due regard to the interests and convenience of the public. A suitor living in Cautpaudy has to travel nearly fifty miles to file his suit in the Munsif's Court at Palmanér, although the Court of the Munsif at Vellore is within an hour's reach from his residence.

7. We cannot conclude this humble address without referring to the disadvantages which Chittoor especially lies under by the recent changes in the working time table of the Madras Railway Company. It has been hitherto customary for travellers and others from Chittoor and other places to travel in the country carts by nights, and to reach Vellore early next morning in time to catch the outgoing train to Madras. The discontinuance of the running of this train, as well as the day through train to Erode from the first instant, has put the public to great inconvenience, as they will have, under the present arrangements, to wait nearly 10 hours at Vellore before they can take the first train to Madras, and nearly 15 hours for the up-mail train to go to Erode, or if they take the day train they have to unnecessarily wait at Jolarpett, where there is no proper accommodation for the general public. Under the new time table, a local train is to run daily at 6 A.M. from Arkónam to Madras. This train leaving Arkónam very shortly after the two down-mail trains will scarcely find passengers, and therefore we crave your Excel-

lency's permission to suggest the advisability of running a local train from Vellore as hitherto, instead of the one from Arkónam.

May your Excellency's rule be to the happiness of the people entrusted to your charge, and may God bless you with long life and prosperity.

Reply to the Inhabitants of Chittoor, dated 12th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I am certainly not surprised to find that you join with your words of welcome an expression of regret at the long distance which intervenes between you and the Madras Railway. The unhappy alignment of what ought to be the great artery of industrial life in this Presidency is a calamity which is constantly being forced upon the notice of Government in one way or another. I wish I could see any means of repairing that fatal error, but nothing better than palliatives have ever been suggested. I would advise you to turn your attention towards the introduction of steam or other mechanical tramways. To that and many other local improvements, the more fully developed self-government which you welcome in your fourth paragraph ought to give an impulse. I will call the attention of the authorities of the Madras Railway to your suggestion about trains, but you must remember, that it is next to impossible for its existing officials, burdened as they are by the errors of their predecessors, to meet the convenience of even every important place. As to the management of your devastanums, I venture to refer you to what I said last week at Trichinopoly, but I may add that I should not see the same objection to increasing the powers of your own Committees, that I should see if the proposal were to extend the powers and duties of the Government in such matters. I will make full inquiry while here with regard to your District Munsif's Court, and ascertain likewise what hope you can hold out of a tolerable return upon the cost of a telegraphic wire, to connect this with Vellore. It seems improbable that such a town as this should not be able to give considerable help in supporting a telegraph, and it is assuredly most desirable in the interests of good Government that the head-quarters of every district should be in direct communication with the centre of affairs. In conclusion, permit me to reciprocate all your kind wishes, and to say how glad I am to find myself in a district so full of objects of historical interest and so beautiful in itself, a district which I began to make acquaintance with yesterday at Vellore, where I met with a reception which has left on my mind the most agreeable impression.

Bellary Municipal Commissioners' address, dated 17th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Bellary, as the representatives of the inhabitants of this town, do ourselves the honor of waiting upon your Excellency, to welcome you, and to pay our dutiful respects to the Head of the Government. We take the opportunity of expressing our gratification at this visit, viewing it as a token of the interest felt by your Excellency in the welfare of this town, and of the desire of the Government to ascertain the condition of the people and to devise such measures as may be necessary for the removal of felt evils, and for the advancement of their interests.

2. The Commissioners regret that they have to report that the inhabitants of the town are still suffering from the effects of the late famine, from which they might, by this time, have quite recovered, had it not been for several unfavorable seasons which have since occurred. Owing to this, trade is in a depressed state, and the re-imposition of the trades and professions tax, therefore, presses heavily upon the classes affected thereby. This tax was given up by the Municipality nine years ago; but the action of the Supreme Government in exempting from Municipal taxation, all Government buildings, cattle, vehicles, and lands in Military Cantonments, caused a loss of about Rs. 21,000; which, together with the payment of Rs. 7,200, the contribution to the expenses of the Police Force, entailed a loss of about one-fourth of Municipal revenue, and compelled the Commissioners to re-impose the profession tax, and to double the rates charged for tolls and the registration of carts. Notwithstanding these measures, the funds obtained are insufficient for the proper carrying out of the sanitary and other arrangements necessary for the health and convenience of so large a town as Bellary, which is much to be regretted, as it is an important military station, and may, possibly, become still more important hereafter.

3. The Commissioners gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Government in foregoing their claims to the contribution towards Police charges, which has just been communicated to them; but while doing so, they would beg respectfully to urge upon Government the necessity of giving compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in Military Cantonments; and the Commissioners have a good hope that this will be accorded, as the Government of India, in their letter No. 751 of 24th July 1880, to the Madras Government, acknowledge that "there must be many cases in which Government property may most reasonably be required to pay its share of such (Municipal) taxes." The granting of compensation will enable the Commissioners to dispense with the trades and profession tax, which, in the present reduced state of the people, is felt as a great burden to pay in

addition to the imperial license tax, and also to revert to the former rates of tolls and fees on the registration of carts.

4. The Commissioners are glad to see that the hope which they expressed on the occasion of the late Governor's visit, that the Bellary-Hubli State Railway would be completed, is now in course of realization. This, together with the spinning mills which are now being erected, and the important improvements in agriculture which are now being introduced by one of the Commissioners, will, no doubt, materially benefit the people, and help them to recover from their present state of depression.

5. The Commissioners are very thankful to observe that the Supreme Government have determined to accord to the people a large share in the administration of Municipal and other local funds, and that your Excellency's Government are taking steps to carry this resolution into effect.

6. The Commissioners beg once more to bring before your Excellency's Government the project of the Tungabhadra Channel, as one calculated to guard against the periodical attacks of famine to which this district is unfortunately subject, and they trust that the matter will be favorably considered by your Excellency. If this project is deemed too expensive in the present state of the finances, the enlargement of the Alipore Tank, so as to admit of water being supplied to the Brucepettah, would be as great a boon to the civil, as it is, at present, to the military population.

7. The Commissioners would respectfully suggest the desirability of the introduction of trial by jury in this district; and they beg that this measure may receive your Excellency's early and favorable consideration.

8. In conclusion, we beg to offer our hearty thanks to your Excellency for this opportunity of waiting upon you, and for your patient attention to this address.

Reply to the Bellary Municipal Commissioners' address, dated 17th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—It would have been strange if I had not taken an early opportunity to visit this great town, so important alike as a civil and a military station. You deserve my best thanks for coming here to-day, and for helping me to "ascertain what you think necessary for the removal of evils and the advancement of your interests." As to the exemption from Municipal taxation of buildings and other things in the military cantonment, I doubt not that sooner or later some arrangement will be made satisfactory to all parties. I have seen similar questions raised and settled at home without any very enormous difficulty. With regard to the Toongabudra Channel, that project has not yet, I fear, commended itself to experts, as one which could be taken up by any Government which was obliged to face the fact that its wealth was not unlimited; but as to the enlargement of the Alipore Tank, that is a matter to which I can well understand the Municipality directing its attention, if it be prepared to accept, so to speak, a second mortgage on the water which reaches that tank. Clearly the first mortgage belongs to the military part of the population, and I think it would be necessary for you to think twice before you engaged in a partnership which might be of doubtful advantage to you. One thing I conceive the Government might do and that is to prevent any of the water from the Alipore Tank ever running to waste. If it sometimes does so, as I am informed is the case, I think, if I understand the state of affairs correctly, that the overflow might always be directed toward Brucepettah. I note what you say about trial by jury, which exists, for certain purposes, in some adjoining districts. It is, however, to the kind of improvements to which you allude in your fourth paragraph, that I look for real and enduring advantage to this district. The Bellary-Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the increase of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this Presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products, that India must mainly look for prosperity. I should like to be able to count in every taluk half-a-dozen agriculturists who understood their own interests and could recognise a good implement when they saw it. The Government would, I am sure, be only too happy to meet such persons more than half-way, but their applications for land, if I may be permitted to give a hint, would be all the more likely to conciliate men of business if they aimed at no eloquence, but the eloquence which is appropriate to such documents,—that of clearness and brevity. You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it, for many reasons, and amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient Government for the country at all. Take this

district, and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day these two districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by only about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, been recently separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon; you have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay, and younger in the service, Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Penukonda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospet, forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have in each of the two districts a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world, where an equal amount of well-being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it at anything like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree; but if it were only feasible I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get the money; but the first is possible, and if there were no other argument in its favor, I would say good speed to local self-government.

Bellary Inhabitants' address, dated 17th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Bellary Cotton Trades Association, beg to wait upon your Excellency for the purpose of explaining in person the grounds upon which we, nearly two years ago, presented a petition to the Madras Government requesting that an Act for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade might be passed. This petition, we regret to say, did not meet with a favorable reply; and the association were informed (by G.O., No. 94, dated 11th January 1881) that the Government were not prepared to legislate on the subject in opposition to the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce.

Your memorialists beg to state that the members of the Bellary Cotton Trades Association are the principal buyers of cotton in this Presidency as well as the principal Press-owners; and as they have to deal directly with the ryots and the native brokers, they are the principal sufferers from extensive adulterations that are practised here. As your memorialists have to supply cotton guaranteed to be of a particular quality, we have to bear the loss if the cotton is classified in England as belonging to a lower grade.

Your memorialists cherish the hope that as soon as the Chamber of Commerce shall have received the fuller information which we are now laying before your Excellency, they will see occasion to alter their opinion regarding the necessity of some enactment for the prevention of fraudulent adulterations which are so prevalent of late and which are exerting a most deleterious and depressing effect upon the cotton trade in this district, which is, as your Excellency knows, the most important centre of the trade in the Madras Presidency.

Owing to the increasing frequency of these adulterations, we have for the last two years employed Inspectors of all cotton purchased by the Members of the Association and the Cotton Borahs are passed by the Inspectors with the amount of allowance to be deducted for adulteration distinctly marked on each Borah. If the cotton owner disputes the fairness of the Inspectors' award, the Borah is opened and the foreign matters fraudulently introduced are removed and weighed, and the proportion is deducted from the contents of the Borah. This measure, together with prosecuting in some flagrant instances, has no doubt acted, in some degree, to check fraudulent practices; but as there are a few persons, not belonging to the Association, who purchase cotton without subjecting it to inspection, the effects of this check are to a great extent neutralized.

Some of the consequences resulting from the system of fraudulent adulteration we would specify so as to give your Excellency an idea of the difficulties we have to contend with—

(*a*) The proper work of one of our Cotton Presses is at least 150 bales a-day. But, owing to our having to loosen the cotton and beat it up carefully on large wooden platforms formed of laths to allow the seed, kuppas, dust, sand, rubbish, &c., to pass through, only forty to fifty bales are turned out per diem.

(*b*) Some cotton sent from Bellary to the Spinning Mills, cleaned by the process above mentioned, was found to contain 33 per cent. of impurities, instead of 12 to 15 per cent., which is the maximum average on the best cotton.

(*c*) Some westerns, carefully cleaned by the ryots and free from adulterations, realized in England three farthings per pound more, that is, fully 10 per cent. more than was paid for ordinary westerns which had been carefully cleaned at the Cotton Press before baling; which shows that adulterations once introduced can only be partially removed here. There is no reason why cotton from this district should not always realize such advantageous prices if dealers would refrain from adulterating it.

(*d*) Cost of keeping up a cleaning establishment at the Cotton Presses entails, necessarily, a considerable addition to the cost of pressing cotton for exportation; and this, together with the diminished prices realized in England, must be injurious to the cotton-growing ryots by stamping their goods as inferior in quality.

It is argued by some that the repeal of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act is a proof that there is no need for such a law in India. But it must be remembered that that Act had been in operation for several years before it was abolished, and had done its work; for the Bombay Cotton is, at present, quite free from the adulterations which are common here, and the different qualities quoted in the market are simply determined by the amount of leaf, the color, and the length, strength, and fineness of fibre.

From the above statement we trust your Excellency will be convinced that the fraudulent adulterations which are so prevalent in this, and, we believe, in other districts, are injurious to the interests not only of cotton merchants and press-owners, but also of the ryots who produce cotton, by lowering the value of their produce in the market and giving it a bad name. We beg therefore that your Excellency will give the subject of the desirability of an enactment to repress frauds in cotton your Excellency's best consideration.

We beg to thank your Excellency for the opportunity of expressing our views before you, and for the patient hearing you have accorded us.

Address of the Residents of Hospet, dated 18th July 1882.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the residents of Hospet, respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency to this new and rising town and to Humpi, that once magnificent city founded by the ancient Kings of Bijanaggar so far back as the beginning of the 14th century. It was, as your Excellency is aware, the capital of a great Hindu Empire which at one time embraced the whole of Southern India. The magnitude and elegance of the works of art and the number of literary treatises which have been handed down to our own times, bear testimony to the munificence and enlightenment of the rulers of the period. But now alas! "the towers have shared the builder's doom, ruin is theirs and his a tomb." Still, it is a consolation to find that the intellectual monuments of the age—the literary works, commemorate the period as the Elizabethean era of Hindu literature.

2. The sad condition of ruin into which the buildings at Humpi have fallen is one very important subject we would invite your Excellency's attention to. Under the happy influence of British rule the peaceful arts are fast developing, and their necessary accompaniment is the rise of an appreciation of the fine arts. The beautiful relics of ancient greatness which your Excellency is on the point of visiting, affording, as they do, samples to the student of art, pregnant with suggestions as to the past history of the land, and attractive as they are alike to the religious pilgrim and the enlightened traveller, are fast succumbing to the ravages of time and may eventually dwindle down into heaps of stones in no way indicating their former grandeur and beauty.

3. We are glad to know that Government is alive to the value of these monuments of antiquity, and that recently watchers have been appointed and measures taken for the clearance of vegetation from the ruins. But these steps will not effect any marked improvement in the existing condition of the temples unless the roofs which have fallen in, and the floorings, which have been dug up by greedy treasure-hunters, are replaced and reset.

4. These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust that your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit, and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and as meritorious as that of founding new ones.

5. We tender our grateful thanks to your Excellency as the worthy representative of our beloved Sovereign, for the many benefits conferred upon us by the Government of Her Gracious Majesty. Among these, the latest and not the least, we count the provision of Railway communication between Hospet and Bellary—a measure which, we trust, will tend to the improvement and extension of commerce and to the social well-being of the people.

6. We beg to conclude by thanking your Excellency for the patience with which you have listened to this our humble address.

Reply to the Residents of Hospet, dated 18th July 1882.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for and congratulate you upon your address. I think some of the grace and enlightenment, which presided over the creation of this city I am about to visit, must be hereditary in the land. You may rely upon it that the Madras Government will

do all it can with the best scientific assistance at its command, to stay here and elsewhere the ravages which time has been committing. To that end it will be able, I believe, to enlist the interest and gain the help of the supreme Government.

"Out upon time!" said the poet,
"It will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before.
Out upon time! who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve."

Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the archæologist is time. There are countries in which before he can begin his campaign against time he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic fear about anything that seems to interfere even for his own good with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history, who now is or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do I should think to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here.

Bellary Native Officials' address, dated 20th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In welcoming your Excellency to this most important centre of the Ceded Districts we beg to tender our heartfelt gratitude to your Excellency as the representative of our most revered and gracious Sovereign, the Empress of India, for the numerous benefits enjoyed by us since the accession of British Sovereignty in these districts.

2. The transfer of these districts to the British rule was a most fortunate epoch in their history. It would indeed be next to impossible to enumerate all the reformations introduced in their administration within the compass of this short address.

3. The introduction of the ryotwari system by the illustrious Sir Thomas Munro, in the place of a crude system of unrelenting exactions, marked the commencement of the prosperity of these districts. The cultivator was, prior to this, quite unaware of the benign moderation now so often observed in the collection of the State revenue. These districts are dry, and depend almost entirely upon the precarious fall of rain. The ryot, therefore, looks to the benevolence of Government in times of scarcity.

4. Another feature of importance in the British administration is religious toleration and recognition of old and existing rights and privileges. This has been conspicuously illustrated in the maintenance of the Inams granted by former rulers for religious and charitable purposes, and the consequent preservation of some at least of the old architectural beauties of the country. The ruins of Humpi, which your Excellency has just visited, are some of the monuments deserving of being repaired and maintained by the State. Anything done in this way would assuredly leave your Excellency's name to posterity. Life and property are now safe. The measures of sanitation and protection of public health, the diffusion of education, and the opening of communications, are blessings that largely contribute the boundless sources of happiness of the people. The horrors of the late famine are still fresh to every one, and had it not been for the immense quantity of food-grains that were imported into these tracts by the Railway, millions of souls would have perished. History bears testimony to the fact that a famine of a considerably less virulent type visited the country prior to its cession to the British rule, and myriads of people perished, there having been no chances of any aid being rendered to them.

5. Though several important measures of improvement have been effected from time to time, these districts are susceptible of further development of natural resources, and the means of communication. There are still vast tracts of waste land, which can be brought under cultivation if the Government will be pleased to lend sufficient assistance to the ryots for the purpose. The chief want in these districts are irrigational works, and though these may cost a large outlay, for which there may not at first be sufficient returns, yet, the good that they would do in the way of saving life and their eventual success would be ample compensation. As a matter of fact, we do not utilize the waters of the Tungabudra to the same extent as they do in the Nizam's Dominions.

6. The connection of the western taluks by the Hubli State Railway, has considerably added to the means of communication now existing, and the construction of a similar line of Railway connecting the Southern Taluks with the Mysore State Railway would be great improvement on the present state of things and a successful provision against future famines.

7. A glance at the statistics of the present state of the district will convince your Excellency of the poverty to which it has been reduced by the effects of the most severe and frequent

famines. By the last, the population, cultivation, and the revenue have suffered by not less than one-third of what they were in the year 1875. We, as humble servants of your Excellency's Government, also beg to suggest that there are several matters which now work hard on the ryots and which deserve consideration at your Excellency's hands. These are matters in which our excellent Collector, we have reason to believe, takes deep interest, and we have every confidence that he will do all in his power to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the people. We now crave permission to approach a subject which comes nearer to our immediate interests. Your Excellency is aware of the extent of these districts and of the inadequacy in the number of the staff of the Uncovenanted Servants, and the consequent excessive work of great importance and responsibility thrown upon our hands. Prices now are double and treble of what they were, and the salaries attached are not only inadequate but small compared to those for similar officers in the other Presidencies. Further than this your Excellency is doubtless aware how comparatively few are the openings for promotion under the existing arrangement. The revenue of this Presidency compares favorably with others, and we pray that it may please your Excellency to adopt some measures for raising our status, emoluments, and prospects.

8. In conclusion, we beg to express our loyal and heartfelt gratitude for permitting us to present this address, and to pray that the Almighty God of nations and creeds bless your Excellency and all appertaining to your Excellency with his choicest of blessings.

Reply to the Officials of Bellary, dated 20th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—The good sentiments and opinions contained in your address illustrate the truth that there is no better guide to wise political action in the present, than an accurate knowledge and correct appreciation of the past. It is undoubtedly the fact, as you observe, that the state of this part of India has not always been as peaceful and as prosperous as it is to-day. These districts have seen, and at no very distant period, very dark and troubled days. Because, however, the present is relatively good, is that any reason why we should not try to make the future better? You evidently think not, gentlemen, and I entirely agree with you. They tell a story of a great European artist, which is, I think, worth recalling, in this connection. A friend going one day into his studio found him in tears, and surprised at so unusual a circumstance, asked him what was the matter. "Ah!" he replied, "I feel that my genius is leaving me: to-day for the first time I have realized my ideal; I have produced something which has thoroughly satisfied myself." It would be well, I think, if the moral of this story were often in the minds of those to whom is committed the government of men. They should always be dissatisfied with themselves, when they are inclined to be satisfied with what they see around them. Holding, as I do, these views, I will, you may be sure, with the assistance of your Collector, whom you so justly praise, and with that of other persons, give all due consideration to the subjects which you have brought before me, and constantly endeavour to make happier a state of things which you so properly describe as happy by comparison with the past.

Address of the Inhabitants of Anantapur, dated 22nd July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the citizens of the town of Anantapur, congratulate ourselves upon this memorable occasion, and beg respectfully to accord to your Excellency a cordial and hearty welcome. It is extremely gratifying to us to be now afforded an opportunity of welcoming your Excellency, as it has been the good fortune to do so of several sister districts of our Presidency ere this. We fully appreciate the honor done to this town, and cheerfully welcome your Excellency as the Governor of Madras and Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India.

2. This little town, built so far back as 1364, by Chikkappa Wodeyar, Dewan to the Raja of Vijayanagar and known as Handê-Anantapur, or "The Eternal City of Handê," is full of historical interest, as it was the stronghold of a race of Nayudus and the perpetual scene of wars between themselves, Maharattas, and Mussalmans. It was the head-quarters of the Ceded Districts for many years, and the residence of Colonel, subsequently Sir Thomas, Munro, one of your illustrious predecessors, who, with great tact and ability, brought the Ceded Districts under due subjection to the benign British rule. The selection of this once important place as the chief town of the newly-organised Collectorate is very judicious. Important as the place has been rendered, want of accommodation is deeply felt by the inhabitants, which drawback, we beg to submit, can be removed by the allotment of new sites for buildings. This, perhaps the neatest and cleanest town in this part of the country, is getting densely populated, and unless a new pettah is got up, we fear a change for the worse may ensue, and the place may, in consequence, become unhealthy. Great efforts are, however, being made by the Municipal Commissioners to improve it, and our indefatigable President, Mr. N. A. Roupell, spares no pains to render it healthy.

3. Here, as elsewhere, want of funds constitutes the chief difficulty in the way of improvements, and, in this connection, we beg to express our greatful acknowledgment to your Excellency's Government for relieving Municipalities of the charges for the Town Police.

4. As for the irrigation facilities in the district, all our tanks, with the exception of those of Bukkapatnam and Dharmavaram, which are fed by the river Chitrávati, are purely rain-fed. The adjoining Anantapur tank, which irrigates an extensive area of upwards of one thousand acres, presents but a dry bed in the summer, and especially in times of drought and scarcity. We therefore humbly suggest that the introduction of artesian wells in these parts, the soil whereof is best suited for the purpose, will be hailed with joy by the populace as greatly improving the agricultural prospects of the ignorant ryot, and opening his eyes to their utility.

5. We respectfully suggest to your Excellency that the construction of at least a light Railway between Tadpatri and Anantapur, and its continuation to Bangalore in connecting the principal centres of trade and taluk stations in the district, will prove an invaluable boon to the public at large. We have no doubt it will pay well, as it cannot fail to stimulate private enterprise and develop the commercial and industrial resources of the district, which, to say the least, are far behind the times in civilization and education.

6. Among the various wants which deserve your Excellency's early consideration, the neglected intellectual condition of the masses is one which cannot fail to attract the attention of even a casual observer. It is, therefore, our earnest hope that, as a step towards improvement in this direction, a Middle Class School may be started, which, we trust, may in course of time grow into a Government High School. While we feel very thankful for the generous attempts the Government are making to impart elementary education to the masses on a larger scale, we cannot but express our feelings of regret at the thought that the Government meditate leaving higher education in the hands of the native and Missionary agencies. The withdrawal of their patronage, in the present condition of the country, will result in serious injury to the cause, and is sure to retard the intellectual progress of our young men, as vehemently shown by that Noble Advocate, thereof His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and as clearly demonstrated by that luminary in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the Hon. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer in his Convocation speech.

7. In conclusion, we earnestly wish that this tour, which has been undertaken at the sacrifice of much personal comfort, may be brought to a happy and successful termination; and we rest assured that, during the brief tenure of office in this Presidency, your Excellency will turn to the best possible advantage the valuable lessons which a politician of your Excellency's sound practical wisdom and shrewd observation will not fail to gather in the course of a tour prompted, no doubt, by a generous and laudable impulse to learn the requirements of the people, and to acquire in person a deep intimacy with the practical working of the various branches of administration in this far off Mofussil.

To the Inhabitants of Anantapur, dated 22nd July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—It is very agreeable to me to have found it possible to visit this ancient town so soon after the change which has raised it from a secondary position to be the head of what will, I trust, one day be a very prosperous district. You tell me that accommodation is much wanted, and I am not surprised to hear it. You pay the penalties of greatness as so many other places, Florence and Berlin for instance, have done, from similar accessions of importance. That, however, is just the kind of evil which a sensible and active Municipality will know how to remedy, the Government of course doing its part. Don't be too ambitious as were the good citizens of Florence which I have just named, although you need not fear that the opinion of this part of India will insist upon having (for all its magnificent ruins) Vijayanagar, which I visited the day before yesterday, or any other ancient seat of power for a capital, and so do you and Bellary the same bad turn which Italian opinion did to Florence. I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in this neighbourhood, but unhappily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know before expressing any opinion upon this subject what the Geologist and the Engineer have got to say to it. I sympathise in your aspiration for a Middle Class School, and will communicate with the Director of Public Instruction about it. Let me, too, express a hope that when the Education Commission had made its report, and its proposals have been sifted by the Government of India, you may find that your fears, with reference to the discouragement likely to be given to the higher education, are much exaggerated. I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Guntakal and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it was really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely applied name of Golgonda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed if the period of my Government of this Presidency comes to an end without a serious attempt being made to answer the question, whether it is impossible to revive in these regions so ancient and interesting an industry. I know that in doing so I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but by the good hopes of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems.

Tadpatri Native Community's address, dated 23rd July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the native community of Tadpatri, we respectfully bid your Excellency a loyal and hearty welcome to this town. Though Nature appears to have been sparing in assigning her blessings to this part of the country, and though its soil and climate are uncongenial to the growth and development of a variety of agricultural resources, the enterprise and hardihood of its sons and the extensive cotton cultivation it possesses, have combined to foster a spirit of commerce which has earned for its inhabitants a name as one of the foremost traders of the Ceded Districts.

2. The ruins of Hampi, which your Excellency is now returning from visiting, are the finest specimens of native architecture. But this, our town itself, cannot boast of fine buildings, nor even places of antiquarian interest, except the two temples of Rama Ishevara and Chentaray, which are worth visiting for the sake of their carved monoliths and basreliefs. They are both elaborately decorated with sculpture representing the deeds of Krishna and Rama. They date back some 400 years, and are supposed to have been built by one Ramalingum Naidoo, a subordinate of Vijiyanagar Kings. The temple on the river bank was never finished, and the gopuram of this (Vishnu) temple was struck by lightning and riven into halves. No efforts have as yet been made, either by Government or by ourselves, to repair and restore the buildings and preserve their artistic beauty. Our poverty prevented us from taking any step in that direction. We venture to hope that as a memento of your Excellency's visits to this place, they will be repaired and restored.

3. We would respectfully take advantage of your Excellency's presence amongst us to lay bare some of our grievances in full hopes of being readily redressed.

4. The most important subject to which we would draw your Excellency's attention is the paucity of irrigation works. Of all the taluks in the district ours is the worst irrigated, excepting the singular double tank at Ráyalcheru, which your Excellency has no doubt seen while passing, and another at Bhogasamudrum, there are none worth mentioning.

5. We would in the next place request your Excellency's attention to the fearful destruction of forests in these parts from a long while back. As your Excellency very rightly observed the other day, "Forests are the natural guardians and the best distributors of moisture," and it is extremely to be regretted that no proper care is bestowed towards reserving them. Dr. Brandis, of Forest renown, had been here to inspect the Moochoocota Forest, but we are ignorant as to the terms of his report. We trust your Excellency will give the subject the consideration it deserves.

6. Another matter which is not unworthy of your Excellency's attention is the very high rate charged by the Railway authorities for conveying light goods and loose cotton. The rates are so high as to be even prohibitive. A reduction of the tariff would give an improved tone to the cotton trade (the only trade of importance) and any loss to the Company would be more than compensated by the increase of traffic.

7. We should be grossly wanting in our duty and gratitude were we to allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to your Excellency our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your Excellency's very kind assurance given to our brethren at Trichinopoly regarding the scheme of local self-Government. We confidently trust that your Excellency's best attention will be bestowed to this important subject on your Excellency's return to Madras. We also respectfully beg to express our best wishes to your Excellency's health and happiness, and we fervently hope that your Excellency will have a pleasant and safe journey through.

With dutiful respects to Mrs. Grant Duff.

Cuddapah Inhabitants' address, dated 24th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of Cuddapah, most respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency on the auspicious occasion of your advent amongst us with feelings of heartfelt joy and satisfaction. We welcome your Excellency not only as the honored Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen-Empress, but also as a Statesman, whose conspicuous labors in the cause of the Liberal party in England have earned for your Excellency a world-wide reputation.

2. Devoid of those powerful historic associations that have contributed to the fame of many a district in Southern India, this district may yet claim some attention as having been the scene of the early official years of one of your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Major-General Sir Thomas Munro. It was here that that great Statesman first manifested that wisdom, benevolence, foresight, and sterling regard for the interests and welfare of the governed, which were afterwards the peculiar characteristics of his administration of this Presidency, and in consequence of which his highly honored name is remembered to this day with feelings of unmixed affection and esteem. We cannot sufficiently thank you for having included this

district in the programme of your tour and for the honor of being permitted to present your Excellency with this address.

3. Cuddapah, as your Excellency is, perhaps, already aware, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness. The introduction of the Towns Improvement Act has, however, brought about a great change in the condition of the town, and the public health, we are happy to say, has consequently undergone a decided improvement. It is not our purpose to trouble your Excellency with recounting in detail the manifold advantages enjoyed by us since the Municipal Act came into operation; but amongst the permanent benefits we owe to the Municipality are the fine substantial Dispensary and the Market; the necessity for the latter was felt for several years, and it has proved to be a reproductive work. The Municipality has also provided the town with a few wells of good drinking water, and is doing its best to meet public wants in the matter of sanitation and general conservancy, and to add, as far as possible, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

4. The educational needs of the town also have had a fair share of the attention of the Commissioners. To foster elementary education has been one of the foremost of their objects, and, at the present moment, two schools, giving instruction to as many as 300 children, are being maintained by them. Another novel feature in the history of educational progress in this district was the opening, during the past year, of a Caste Girls' School, the only one in the district, under the auspices of the London Mission, and it must be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the school is doing good work, and is being appreciated.

5. One of our most pressing wants is an adequate supply of good drinking water. The whole town is now dependent on a few percolation wells situated at very inconvenient distances, and during the hot season, even these fail to yield a sufficient supply.

6. At a distance of three miles from the town are the Booga springs. The waters of these springs have, on analysis, been pronounced by the Chemical Examiner to Government to be "fair and superior to the average of South Indian Waters." The feasibility of diverting these waters into the town by means of pipes has long engaged the attention of the Commissioners, but the question never assumed any practical shape till the advent of our present Collector, Mr. Burrows, who, from experience gained in connection with the Water-works at Madras, has entered most enthusiastically into the project, and with the very warm interest which that gentleman continues to evince in this matter, we hope to have, at no distant date, a good supply of wholesome water, which, we believe, will greatly improve the health of the people. Our most fervent prayer is that nothing may occur to sever his connection with this district before the project which he has so earnestly taken in hand becomes an accomplished fact. We are happy to say that experiments made during the past hot season to test the capacity of the springs to answer our needs were attended with very satisfactory results. We earnestly hope and trust that the Government will be pleased to view the scheme with favor when it is laid before your Excellency in Council for approval and sanction.

7. We cannot allow this occasion to pass by without conveying to Government our most hearty thanks for their order exempting the Municipality from the payment of its contribution towards the maintenance of the Town Police. The charge was heavy, and was felt as a burden, but the relief now granted will place at the disposal of the Commissioners more resources for carrying out various improvements hitherto delayed.

8. We hope we are not presumptuous in coming before your Excellency with our humble request that the privilege of electing representatives at the Municipal Board, recently conceded by the Government to several towns in the south, may be extended to us. We have anxiously looked forward to it for a long time, and trust that the Government will be pleased to confer the privilege on us at an early opportunity.

9. We cannot forbear alluding briefly to the late famine. This district was one of those that suffered most from its devastations, and we are thankful to say that, by the prompt action of the Government, thousands of lives were saved. But expressing as we do our deep sense of gratitude for the generous and beneficial acts of Government, we cannot refrain from regretting that so little has as yet been done to meet successfully similar calamities in future years. The remedy most needed is the construction of irrigation works, which, if undertaken by Government, would be the source of considerable good to the people.

10. We would here mention the two great projects which the Government had, some years ago, under consideration, but which it abandoned from want of funds or from some other cause. We refer to the anicut across the Chitrávati river near Papanapalle, which would irrigate the driest parts of the Pulivendla and Cuddapah Taluks. Secondly the Sagilér project in the Badvél taluk. These two projects, if carried out, would not only enrich those taluks, but would materially add to the revenue of the district. But if funds are not at present available to carry out these remunerative works, we fervently hope that Government will cause plans and estimates of them to be prepared and kept ready for a future occasion.

11. We think it is our duty to refer to the manner in which the land-cess has been fixed by the Settlement Department in former years. Dry lands were not assessed more than one

rupee an acre, and no extra tax was charged if the owner had in any way improved the land and made it more productive at his own cost by digging wells, &c. But according to the present Settlement, which we were told was to last thirty years (fifteen of which have already elapsed), 4, 6, and 8 rupees have been assessed per acre according to its productiveness. This is, in our humble opinion, a retrograde policy, as no ryot would ever venture to improve his land for fear of its being assessed double or treble the original rate fifteen years hence. We therefore most respectfully pray that the Government will be pleased to consider the advantages accruing to the ryots from a permanent settlement, and once for all fix the land tax and clear all doubts regarding it.

12. We have one more subject to bring to your Excellency's special notice. At present hundreds of acres of land are lying waste, simply, we believe, on account of the abolition of the cowle system, and we hope your Excellency will, in Council, reconsider this subject, and devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste lands. We cannot conclude without conveying to the Government of India, through your Excellency, our respectful thanks for the high privilege which it has resolved to bestow upon the people of this country. We refer to the proposed scheme for local self-Government. The scheme propounded by the Supreme Government attests its high-minded and benevolent intentions to improve the status of Her Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects, and to instruct them in the art of self-Government. While we tender our most hearty thanks for the measure, we beg to express our assurance that we shall be most willing to avail ourselves of the concessions made. We have no doubt that the scheme, if brought into operation, will tend to create in the minds of the public a more lively interest in the affairs of their country.

13. We now beg to take leave of your Excellency with our sincere wishes that your Excellency's administration of this vast Presidency may be a distinguished one, and that such traces of it may be left behind as will be gratefully remembered and cherished by the native population. May we also hope that Heaven's choicest blessings may attend your Excellency and the members of your Excellency's family throughout your Indian career and ever afterwards.

Cuddapah Town Water-supply.

At a distance of 3¾ miles from the Post Office there are several springs on the left bank of the Booga river. These springs burst out of the bank at an elevation considerably above the level of the river-bed. It is proposed to impound and take the water of these springs to the town by gravitation through pipes. The levels are suitable for this.

2. They are referred to mean sea level and are as follows :—

The in-take end of the pipe at the springs ..	471′	above M.S.L.
The ground level at the Post Office	424′	do.
Do. at south end of Yadala Vencatachellum Street	421·2′	do.
Do. at junction of Market Street with Yadala Vencatachellum Street	421·72′	do.
Do. at junction of Guddibazaar Street with the same	418·79′	do.
Do. at the Bellary Road Junction ..	415·82′	do.

3. The above levels, which have been carefully taken by the Municipal Overseer under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Dumphy, the late Local Fund Engineer of Cuddapah Circle, show that there is a fall of 47 feet to the Post Office, and that other parts of the town are as much as 8 feet lower than this, the average fall will be not less than 51 feet.

4. The proposal is to deepen out all the springs (there are six of them) to an uniform level of 2 feet lower than the level of the off-take pipe, and connect them all by means of a broad canal well banked in to prevent ingress of surface drainage—

This has already been partially accomplished.

5. A 7-inch main pipe is to be laid from the canal as far as the south end of Yadala Vencatachellum Street. Service pipes will be connected with the main to supply different parts of the town. The scheme provides for 16 fountains which will be open to public use.

6. It is calculated by Mr. Dumphy that the main will, under the above conditions, discharge 170 gallons per minute with the water just covering the in-take end. The quantity delivered in one hour will therefore be 10,200 gallons, or 122,400 gallons in twelve hours. With 6 inches or a foot of water above the pipe, the delivery would be proportionately increased.

7. A series of careful observations have been made of the level of the water in the canal which connects the springs with one another. Since the 7th of January the levels have been taken on fourteen days up to the 24th of June. There has been very little variation in the levels, the highest being 476·36′ on the 4th February, and the lowest 475′ on the 29th of April.

8. If the springs maintain this level there would be always a head of 4 feet or more above the in-take pipe (lower inside surface).

9. Careful observations have also been taken as to the quantity of water running at the observed levels. A large quantity of data for calculations have been recorded. The following results are recorded for 8th July :—

Level of water in the canal	475·79
Running over the water gauge at the rate of per second	1·8 gallons.

This gives 6,480 gallons per hour as the continuous yield of the springs at a level of 475·79′. It must be noted that this level is more than 4¾ feet above the proposed level for the town pipe, which is 471 feet. It may be safely assumed that the continuous yield of the spring at the latter level would be considerably larger. The town, for a full supply only, requires 8,000 gallons per hour.

10. The population of the town, according to the Census of 1881, is 17,811, but the population of the area supplied from the pipes will not exceed 15,000.

11. It is thought that a supply of about 100,000 gallons per day (half to be delivered in six hours) will amply suffice for the wants of this population. It will allow about six gallons per head per day. The pipes are calculated to be capable of discharging about 244,800 gallons in the twenty-four hours with the water level at the springs just covering the in-take end of the main.

12. The estimate, which is liberal, amounts to Rs. 70,000.

13. The annual cost, including interest at 5 per cent. per annum and 2 per cent. per annum for a sinking fund for repaying the loan in thirty years, is estimated Rs. 5,400.

14. A Committee has been appointed to report on the best means of providing the ways and means, and the following is extracted from their report.

* * * * * *

"4. The Engineer estimates Rs. 5,400 as the annual charge for the water-works inclusive of the interest and sinking fund. We have carefully considered the means to meet the above expenditure and have come to the following conclusion :—

"i. That a fixed annual rate of 8 annas for every 10 square yards be levied upon native huts with their appurtenances.

"ii. That tolls be raised to half rates.

"iii. That the Local Fund Board be requested to contribute a reasonable sum annually.

"5. The tolls are at present levied at the lowest rates, and should the Commissioners obtain the sanction of Government to levy them at half rates, a sum of Rs. 3,600 could easily be realized. The Sub-Committee do not consider that this would be a hardship on the people or in any way impede the traffic, since Bellary and many other Municipalities impose the maximum rate. Moreover there is no through traffic in this town, and therefore no injustice will be done to bandymen and others bringing grain, &c., into the town, as every one of them will be benefited by the scheme inasmuch as they will have good drinking water for themselves and their cattle at all the cart-stands.

"6. A sum of Rs. 1,200 could also be raised by levying a fixed annual rate of 8 annas for every 10 square yards on all native huts.

"7. The Sub-Committee are aware that the Commissioners cannot levy a water-tax without having the Towns Improvement Act altered by the Legislature, and it is in the opinion of the Sub-Committee quite unnecessary to apply to Government at present for such a procedure, as sufficient funds could be raised without having recourse to it.

"8. The Sub-Committee would suggest to the Commissioners the advisability of applying to the Local Fund Board to contribute annually a reasonable sum in consideration of the great advantage the people in the district would derive by the scheme. We think the Board could well contribute Rs. 1,000 annually.

"8. We annex, herewith, a memorandum of the estimate receipts from each of the sources mentioned above which amount to Rs. 5,800—

"Memorandum.

	RS.
"Amount that can be realized from huts within the Municipality ..	1,200
" Do. do. from Tolls at half rates	3,600
"Local Fund Contribution	1,000
Total ..	5,800"

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

27th February 1879, No. 123 I.

Irrigation.

Read—the following paper :—

Endorsement of the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Saithinganulloor, 17th February 1879, No. 43 I.

Purnapully Reservoir Project—*Progress of work from 15th January 1879 up to date.*—The work done since last report has been the completion of No. 6 boring up-stream at 273 feet above centre line in centre of river-bed, and one down-stream at the same distance from centre line.

The number of borings since commencement of work up to date are, viz.,—

	FT.	IN.
No. 1.—At 100 feet from west bank—		
Top sand	13	0
Sand and gravel	12	0
Fine sand	4	0
Sand and gravel	11	0
Sand and clay	20	0
Into rock	1	6
Total ..	61	6
No. 2.—At 400 feet do.		
Top sand	9	0
Sand and gravel	58	0
Into rock	0	9
Total ..	67	9
No. 3.—At 500 feet do.		
Top sand	10	0
Sand and gravel	60	0
Into rock	1	0
Total ..	71	0
No. 4.—At 700 feet do.		
Top sand	14	0
Sand and gravel	52	0
Into rock	0	9
Total ..	66	9

No. 5.—At 900 feet from west bank—

	FT.	IN.
Top sand	27	0
River mud	8	0
Into rock	0	5
Total depth ..	35	5

No. 6.—Up-stream in centre of river-bed—

	FT.	IN.
Top sand	18	0
Sand and gravel	54	0
Into rock	1	0
Total depth ..	73	0

No. 7.—Down-stream at 273 feet from centre line—

	FT.	IN.
Top sand	34	0
Sand and gravel	36	0
Kunkur	1	0
Into rock	1	0
Total depth ..	72	0

Mr. Kemsley arrived at Tadpatri with the tools, &c., from Purnapully on the 3rd. The boring apparatus was loaded and despatched to Madras by the local train of the same day. Mr. Kemsley left by the mail train the same evening.

BELLARY,
6th February 1879.

(Signed) H. L. PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Chitrávati-Purnapully Project was investigated by the Engineers of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1861 and 1864, and estimates were prepared for the construction of a dam 105 feet in height across a narrow gorge to store 1,114 millions of cubic yards of water, amounting originally to Rs. 12,48,500 and, as revised, to Rs. 14,68,000. The site was considered a very favorable one, and in 1878 Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer on special duty, was ordered to report further on the project; his report showed that the construction of the reservoir would be feasible if only a good foundation for the dam could be secured, and to settle this point the services * of a professional borer was entertained; the report now submitted shows the result of the boring operations.

* G.O., No. 833 I., dated 17th October 1878.

3. The width of the bed of the river between two bench-marks left by the Company's Engineers on a line which is understood to be about the centre line of the proposed dam is 1,232 feet. Borings were made at points on this line 100, 400, 500, 700, and 900 feet from the left bank; also one boring up-stream of this line in centre of river bed, and one down-stream at 273 feet from the centre line, numbered in the report 1 to 7.

4. The depths at which rock was found are as follow :—

At No. 1	..	60 feet below river bed.
,, 2	..	67 ,,
,, 3	..	70 ,,
,, 4	..	66 ,,
,, 5	..	35 ,,
,, 6	..	72 ,,
,, 7	..	71 ,,

5. The bed of the river overlying the rock is described as sand, sand and gravel, sand and clay, river mud, and in one instance for a foot in depth kunkur.

6. In his report accompanying estimates for the work, Mr. Latham, assuming that an apparently continuous hard clayey stratum was to be found about 6 feet below the river bed, proposed long slopes and a mass of stone at the toe of the slopes resting on the clay, leaving a bed of pervious material between the foundations of his dam and the rock below. I doubt if the dam thus constructed would stand, and although it may not be essential that a dam of 105 feet in height should be founded on solid rock, I should hesitate to recommend its construction without at all events a retaining wall resting on a bed impervious to water. It might be possible, I think, to construct such a dam with a series of retaining walls of varying depths though not carried

down to rock, but I should regard such work as experimental, and I consider the depth at which rock has been found to prohibit the construction of the reservoir.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Order—dated 27th February 1879, No. 123 I., Public Works.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Revenue Department.

Outline of the Sagilér Project, Cuddapah Division.

Mr. Unwin, Executive Engineer, was employed in the latter part of 1878 in investigating the best means for utilising the water of the Sagilér River and improving the irrigation in the Badvél and Sidhout Taluks.

The Sagilér rises in the Nalla Malla Hills, in the Kurnool District, about 20 miles due west of Cumbum. It enters the Badvél Taluk about 30 miles from its source, and almost centrally divides it. Its course is almost due south. At the 67th mile it enters the Sidhout Taluk, and finally discharges into the Pennair after a direct course of about 80 miles, or probably 120 miles if measured along the channel. Its catchment basin is 1,185 square miles. The project consists of (I) New Works, and (II) Improvements to old or existing works.

I.—*New Works*—

(1) Reservoir at Goondlamotoo, to be formed by a dam across the Yenamalair stream, which is an important affluent of the Sagilér. This dam would be 40 feet high. The reservoir would have a capacity of about 800 millions of cubic feet, and would command an irrigable area of 10 or 12 square miles. There is no estimate for this work. The site is in the Cumbum Taluk.

(2) Reservoir at Kottacotta, on the Kanameru stream. Dam would be 43 feet high, capacity about 1,000 millions of cubic feet. There is no estimate for this work. From the completion of this reservoir would be expected—

	ACRES.	RS.
An immediate return by	1,114	5,165
And a further increase after five or six years ..	6,359	28,615
Total ..	7,493	33,780

All in the Badvél Taluk.

(3) Reservoir near Allinugger in the catchment basin of the Poremamilla tank. There is no estimate. Dam 500 feet long; capacity 300 millions of cubic feet; irrigable area 2¼ square miles.

(4) Reservoir at Itigoontlapad. Height of dam 50 feet; capacity 500 millions of cubic feet. No estimate.

II.—*Improvements to old or existing works*—

(1) Supply channel from the Sagilér to a tank in the 75th mile Kurnool-Cumbum Road. This is in the Cumbum Taluk, and it is not thought likely to be very remunerative.

(2) Improving the Ramachendra Calava from the Sagilér, a little above Kalasipad to Poremamilla tank in the Badvél Taluk. It is proposed to utilise the remains of an old anicut across the river 200 feet long, and add a length of 250 feet to build a head sluice, to improve or re-construct the channel from it with various works for cross-drainage, direct irrigation, and feeders for tanks on the way; the channel finally entering the Poremamilla tank.

The cost of this channel, including all masonry works, is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.

	Acres.
Present cultivation under all tanks which would be affected is ..	4,821
Probable increase	9,148
Total ..	13,969

Probable annual increase in revenue, Rs. 30,000. The channel, head-works, &c., would be designed with reference to the next proposed work.

(3) Extension of the channel from Poremamilla to Badvél large tank.

The cost of this extension with its masonry works is also roughly estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.

	Acres.
Present cultivation under all tanks concerned	6,087
Probable increase (50 per cent.)	3,000
Total ..	9,087

Probable increase in annual revenue, Rs. 12,000.

(4) Improving supply to all tanks below Badvél large tank. This would only need consideration after the last two channels were accomplished facts.

	Acres.
Present cultivation	2,862
Probable increase	1,000

Probable increase of revenue, Rs. 4,000.

The above is a brief outline of the report as to what might be done to improve irrigation under the Sagilér submitted by Mr. Unwin to the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer was of opinion that the work which should be taken up was the preparation of plans and estimates for the restoration of the old anicut and the supply channel to the Poremamilla tank, and subsequently from it to the Badvél large tank and then to the smaller tanks below in the chain. Then the first two reservoir sites should be thoroughly examined, and if they promise as well as is expected, plans and estimates should be prepared for the necessary works. The other two sites need not for the present be considered.

Government approved of the Chief Engineer's proposals in G.O., No. 22 I., of 14th January 1879.

No detailed surveys, plans and estimates have been since made. A Surveyor was employed for a time, but was dismissed for incompetency. There is an allotment of Rs. 343 for this year for the employment of a Surveyor and his establishment, and it is expected that estimates will be submitted in complete form during the current official year for the first two proposals, *viz.*, reconstructing the anicut and the Ramachendra Calava to Poremamilla tank, and extending the same to Badvél large tank.

Memorandum explaining what the introduction of the new Settlement has done for the Cuddapah District.

It has done away with all the anomalies formerly existing.

2. It has equalised the assessment which formerly varied considerably without any regard to the quality of the land.

3. It has substituted a simple scale of fourteen rates in Dry and thirteen in Wet for the literally *hundreds* of rates hitherto in existence, the new rates rising in a properly graduated scale instead of varying as before in many cases by only a few odd annas and even pies.

4. The new rates vary from Rs. 5 to 4 annas for Dry and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 for Wet in the main division, and from Rs. 3 to 4 annas for Dry and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 2 for Wet in the sub-division. The higher rates of Rs. 5 and 4 in the main division and Rs. 3 and 2 in the sub-division taluks are confined to garden lands under old Government wells, which were not sunk at the expense of the ryots.

5. The old rates varied from Rs. 10-15-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 for Dry and from Rs. 35 to 8 annas 1 pie for Wet in the main division, and from Rs. 5 to 4 pies for Dry and from Rs. 12 to 4 annas 8 pies for Wet in the sub-division taluks. Some of the old well lands above referred to paid as much as the highest wet rate (Rs. 35 per acre).

6. In the Settlement these unduly high rates have been reduced, and lands, which were formerly paying a merely nominal rate, have been assessed at what they may reasonably be expected with proper cultivation to be able to pay, leaving a good margin for cultivator's and

merchant's profits, &c. No land that cannot afford to pay 4 annas an acre can be worth cultivating at all. The effect of raising the lower rates will be to cause the relinquishment of a large area of those poor lands which were often held on putta without being cultivated, but nominally kept for grazing, while the cultivator will be stimulated to do his best to improve them. At Settlement every facility has been offered for the villagers to come forward and ask for lands to be assigned for grazing purposes, so that there should be nothing wanting on that account.

(Signed) J. H. M. COX,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

To the Inhabitants of Cuddapah, dated 24th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—Your well-considered address is all the more agreeable to me because, near its commencement, you recall the fact that this district is peculiarly connected with the name of my father's old friend Sir Thomas Munro, to whom I was taught to look up as one of the two or three most distinguished Anglo-Indian Statesmen. I am delighted to hear that you can give so cheering an account of the improved health of this town, which certainly has not, throughout the Presidency, the best possible reputation in that behalf. I am pleased, too, to find that, although you are desirous of electing some of your Municipal Commissioners that very natural desire proceeds from no dissatisfaction with those who at present direct the affairs of Cuddapah. It would not be right for me to commit the Government by any rash declaration here, but I can promise that your views both about the introduction of the elective system and about raising a loan for the improvement of your water-supply will be considered by my honorable colleagues and myself most carefully and in the most friendly spirit. You cannot yourselves be more anxious than are the Members of the Government to do all that is possible to combat famine by well-planned irrigation works. We have, however, in this district, as you know but too well, a shocking example of the mischief that is done by well-meant but injudicious efforts in that direction. When I think of the vast sums that have been squandered over the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, I feel inclined to address its projectors in the words of the Roman Emperor "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions." You will not then be surprised if I decline to say anything about the large irrigation projects to which you call my attention. They must both be scrutinized, and scrutinized with the greatest possible severity, by experts, before it would be right for the Government to give them help or countenance, for I need not remind so intelligent an audience that it is the people which ultimately pays for even the most benevolent errors of their rulers. As to the proceedings of the Settlement Department, I am assured that in most parts of this district it is generally admitted that the present rates are fairer than those in force formerly. I think you had better give them a somewhat longer trial; while as to waste lands, the terms offered by Government in the order laying down the scale of water-rates under the Irrigation Canal, which we have lately taken over, is surely to the last degree liberal. If you will look into the facts alike with regard to these and to the rates—the almost nominal rates —imposed upon the poorest quality of cultivable land, you will, I think, be better satisfied. As to local self-Government, I entirely sympathize with what you say. Madras, indeed, in all that relates to it is far in advance of most parts of India. Practice, you know, gentlemen, is better than precept, and while others were weighing its advantages against its disadvantages in the silence of their own minds, the administrators of Southern India were watching it work and picking up hints for its improvement.

Cuddapah Mahometan Inhabitants' address, dated 24th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Mahometan inhabitants of Cuddapah, with the greatest pleasure, beg to welcome your Excellency to this our town, and we fervently pray that God the Almighty, the Protector of all, may, under the shadow of His kindness, always protect and preserve your Excellency who is the representative of our Most Gracious and Beloved Queen, the Empress of India. Your Excellency must know from history that this town was long the seat of Mahometan rule, and your Excellency will, therefore, not be surprised to learn that in this district there are very many Mahometan families. While we deplore our fallen greatness, still we must confess with gratitude that the English Government has always had our interests at heart, and we unhesitatingly believe that if any member of our community shows himself deserving, the Government will not fail to recognise his merits. Various causes, which need not be recounted here, have tended to keep our community back in the strife for place and position. But we are proud to say that circumstances have arisen which have made us alive to the importance of self-exertion, and your Excellency will pardon us if we venture to state that our exertions have not been in vain. Your Excellency will be glad to learn that we have no grievances to represent. We can truly and honestly assure your Excellency that we are satisfied with the chief officials who have been sent by the Government to administer the

affairs of this district. In conclusion, we devoutly hope that your Excellency will never have occasion to regret any help that your Excellency may see fit to afford our struggling community. And we pray that your Excellency may be spared to return to the land of your birth and there live for many years in honor and prosperity.

To the Mahometans of Cuddapah, dated 24th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MAHOMETAN COMMUNITY,—I beg to thank you for your kind and cordial address. It is very pleasant to know that your co-religionists are putting their past greatness to the best possible use by making it an incentive to future greatness. The British Government, which is filled with sentiments of warm and equal benevolence to Mahometans, Hindoos, and Christians, will, I can assure you, welcome every effort that you make to rise in the world or to excel intellectually. It is a great comfort to me to hear that you have at present no grievances. May that happy state of affairs long continue, and may the general prosperity of the town and district continue to increase.

Conjeeveram Municipal Commissioners' address, dated 25th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Municipal Commissioners, on behalf of the Native community of Kanchipuram, beg to approach your Excellency with feelings of profound respect to welcome your Excellency to this ancient capital of the Chola Kingdom.

2. As one of the Seven Holy Cities of the Puranicage, Kanchipuram, which was also the principal seat of the ancient Rajahs under whose fostering care numerous temples sprang up, has always been held in great veneration by the people.

3. The sacred temples here, and their periodical festivals have even continued to attract pilgrims from all parts of India.

4. The beauty of the ancient architecture as displayed in the temples, and the numerous inscriptions on them as throwing some light on the pre-historic period, have also roused European curiosity in recent times. The largest and most populous town in the Chingleput District, and a centre of its weaning industry. Kanchipuram also enjoys the benefits of a Municipal corporation. Its connection with the Madras Railway on the one side, and the South Indian Railway on the other, has placed it within a easy reach of other parts of India.

5. Under the operation of the Towns Improvement Act, much improvement in sanitation has been effected, but the Lalakal scheme for the supply of good drinking water to Great Conjeeveram has lain over once for about twelve years, the delay being due to various unavoidable causes. We are about to submit to your Excellency's Government a proposal for a new water project in preference to the old one as being more feasible and advantageous.

6. We beg to express our feelings of satisfaction at the relief recently granted in striking off the contribution towards the maintenance of the Police.

7. The funds thus set free will enable us to make a larger provision than now for the maintenance of roads, sanitation, and other objects falling within the scope of the Act.

To the Municipal Commissioners of Conjeeveram, dated 25th July 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you very cordially for your kind welcome to the ancient city of Kanchipuram, which still holds so considerable a place in the affections of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Presidency. I am glad to find that here, as in so many other places which I have visited, the Municipality is active, and that its activity has taken the turn of desiring to improve the water-supply. It would seem indeed that the towns of Southern India had at last added to their creed an article which has long formed a part of the creed of her cultivators—an article which was formulated in the west by a Greek poet—"the best of all things is water"—but which is the joint property of the old Aryan race, though in many of our great centres of human life, it had till lately been too much forgotten.

ORDER—dated 18th August 1882, No. 782, Public.

Communicated to all Departments of Government for consideration and issue of the necessary orders with reference to the various matters mentioned in the Minute.

2. Separate orders will be passed in this Department in regard to matters belonging to it.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.
,, Judicial do.
,, Ecclesiastical do.
,, Educational do.
,, Revenue do.
,, Public Works do.
,, Military do.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18th August 1882, No. 782.

AUGUST.

The Governor's Tour.

Communicating Minute recorded by His Excellency on his tour through certain of the districts to Departments of Government in view to the necessary action being taken thereon.

Trichinopoly. — 5th July 1882

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 We the Zemindars, Soucars, Mirassidars, Citizens, and inhabitants of the Trichinopoly District, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the assurance of a cordial and hearty welcome, and to express our gratitude to you for honoring this city with a visit.

2 It was Trichinopoly that was the seat of the very old Chola Dynasty; it was Trichinopoly that the Nayudu Dynasty chose to settle down at, after their conquest of the Chola and Pandiyan Kingdoms; it was Trichinopoly that was the bone of contention between the two rival princes of the Carnatic Nabob's family, and it was at the battles fought near Trichinopoly that the French were completely vanquished and obliged to evacuate the count y, and the first foundation of the British Empire in the East was laid by Lawrence and Clive. All our former Governors took an interest in this city, and we are proud that it did not escape your Excellency's notice.

3 As the visits of our Governors are necessarily few and far between, and as one object of such tours is to learn per onally the requirements of the people, we venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity to solicit your Excellency's attention to the most important of our wants.

4 Our irrigation tanks, or as they are technically termed minor irrigation works, were for a long time in a much neglected state. We have about 1,300 rain-fed tanks, almost all of which are situated in the dry parts of the District. The poor up-country ryots who live from hand to mouth, and whose social status in 90 out of 100 cases is no better than that of labourers, are in a great measure dependent upon these minor irrigation works. What the ryots themselves are able to do by way of customary labour, to strengthen and otherwise improve their tanks is scarcely enough for their efficient up-keep. If they be put in thorough good repair, and then a small percentage of their revenue set apart for their up-keep, it would, we submit, better the circumstances of those ryots to a great extent. We are grateful to Government for the allotments made for this purpose during the current and past years, but we earnestly beg that these allotments may be largely increased in future.

5 A new channel was proposed for the better irrigation of wet lands in Vengur, and 4 or 5 villages close to Trichinopoly, for which the ryots contributed a sum of 5,000 rupees more than 7 years ago, and yet the channel is not nearer its completion than it was when the proposal was first made, now about 12 years ago. Many of the ryots who contributed are now no more. Some have actually sold their lands during the late famine, and left the villages altogether, while others are anxiously looking forward for the realization of their hopes, trying to make a stand against all circumstances of trial, and sticking fast to their old native villages and ancestral lands We trust that the project may be taken in hand and carried out at an early date.

6 That the Imperial License Tax is a novel one, burthening one special section of the community and leaving free a great number of the well-to-do and more powerful of them is a grievance deserving of your Excellency's consideration. While Zemindars, rich Mirassidars, lawyers, and high-paid officials, pay nothing on account of this tax, their neighbours, the petty bazaarmen, tradesmen, &c., come within its incidence, when their annual income amounts to Rs. 500. If the tax is really necessary, we trust that it may at least be extended so as to press equally on all classes.

7 In the Trichinopoly Municipality, Professional tax was done away with in 1872 in consequence of the annoyance and oppression it gave rise to. It was revived two years ago, *i. e.*, in April 1880, to meet the additional burthen thrown on the Municipality for the maintenance of the Police in it. We are very grateful to Government for having now relieved the Municipalities of their charges, and we trust that this objectionable tax may speedily disappear.

8 That the large endowments of our pagodas and mosques are not properly managed, or in other words, that the so-called Devastanam Act XX of 1863 is a complete failure, because of the absence in it of motive and spring of action is a universal complaint in South India. These endowments are a species of public property, being the grants of the old native Governments. That the State is responsible for the proper use of those endowments has already been clearly acknowledged by Regulation XIX of 1810 of Bengal and VII of 1817 of Madras Codes. Whatever may have been the reason for the change of principle in the State policy towards those endowments, which dictated entire disconnection from them, it cannot be doubted for a moment that the State is bound to exhaust all its resources to see that the revenues of those endowments are used for their legitimate purpose, because they would otherwise escheat to the State.

9 We are aware that the Government of India seriously contemplate disconnecting itself from higher education and leaving the work to private agency, with a view to the funds so set free being utilized in disseminating elementary instruction more largely among the masses. It is now more than 10 years since Act IV of 1871, which was at first called the Educational and Enabling Enactment, came into force, and yet the total number of our Local Fund Schools on the combined system is but 56, and on the pure result system but 260. The secret is that the low standard taught in these schools has not found favor with the villagers. The time-honored pial schools, for nearly two-thirds of which result grants are paid, still continue to do the work they have been doing these 2,000 years, although not without some slight improvement under the present system. If there was any scope for increasing the number of Local Fund schools or for paying result grants to a larger number of pial schools, our Local Fund Board would have done so. The improved native machinery the Government command at the present day for the administration of the country, and the intensity and the warmth of the loyalty of the natives to the British Government, is the result of the higher education the Government have hitherto been imparting. Disconnection of Government from the higher education will, we most earnestly urge, be a step in the wrong direction.

10 In conclusion, we beg to offer our sincere thanks to your Excellency's Government for having permitted us to utilize this venerable and interesting building as a Town Hall, and as a Reading room and Library, which, we trust, in time will develop into an institution of real benefit to our community. We earnestly hope that your Excellency's health and strength may be spared for a long period of administration, and that we may frequently hereafter have the pleasure of welcoming your Excellency to our ancient and interesting town.

Reply at the Town Hall.

TRICHINOPOLY, 5TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—You have done well to allude, at the very commencement of your excellent address, to the old renown of this famous place. Lives are always best lived when they can be connected with a storied past. You speak amongst other things of those wars of the last century, which made the name of Trichinopoly so familiar in the West. Seven years ago, when few things would have appeared to me less probable than that I should be so closely connected with this Presidency as I am now, I came as a traveller to visit your historic sites, for we all know that the same story which is writ large on the fields of Crecy and of Poitiers, is traced, in smaller but not less distinct characters, upon the Golden Rock. These recollections, so honorable to the ancestors of some of you, are likewise so honorable to the two great nations which fought beneath your walls, that one can recall them without any regret, even at a moment when, if we may trust the telegrams which reach us from Europe, the alliance between France and England is so close, that we are naturally reminded of the words which were used by a highly gifted but too long silent poet, when in February 1854, the guards marched over Waterloo bridge on their way to the East :—

> Bridge of Waterloo! accept the happy omen, for the staunchest friends are bred out of the bravest foemen;
> Guards of Waterloo! the troops, whose brunt you bore, shall stand at your right hand, upon the Danube shore.
> And Trafalgar's flags shall ride, on the tall masts side by side
> O'er the Black Sea and the Baltic, to sweep the waves of war.

But though you commence by an allusion to times of strife, you soon pass, as is but natural, to the more fruitful and congenial themes of peace. You say that one object of the tours of Governors is to learn personally the requirements of the people, passing on to state with great clearness the more important of your wants.

And first you refer to your Minor Irrigation Works. Well there are few things connected with this country, which appear to me more interesting or more worthy of the attention of Government, than those same minor irrigation works, amongst which I would include wells, the importance of which, in connection with irrigation, can hardly be exaggerated. I do not know indeed that there is any subject more important to us, unless it be the conservation and extension of the forests upon which all your irrigation works, large and small, so greatly depend. I trust many weeks will not pass away, before you have good reason to see, that the minor irrigation works have been occupying of late the careful attention of this Government. Then you speak of the Vengur Channel. You will not be surprised, when I say that I never heard of it till yesterday; but Mr. Sewell and Colonel Beatty have told me a good deal about it in the last twenty-four hours, and I can promise you that the not very easy question "what is to be done next with reference to it," will receive due consideration. Then you turn to the Imperial License Tax. That, however, is a question for the distinguished man who is now the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council rather than for me. Your desire seems to point to an Income Tax, though some might say that that would only help you out of the frying pan into the fire. But as I remarked, this is a subject for others. It once was my duty to form and express very decided opinions upon the larger questions of Indian finance, upon this amongst them; but in the existing state of affairs, you will permit me to follow the example of the gentleman who was asked "What is your religion?" To which question he replied "Oh the religion of all the wise and good." "But what is that?" said his questioner deeply interested "Oh," rejoined he, "the wise and good never say." Then we arrive at the Municipal Professional Tax. Well I hope that before long that and similar questions will be increasingly under your own control. The eminent statesman, who now fills the great office of Viceroy of India, has, as I gather as well from private as public communications, nothing more at heart than to increase, and, if I may use the expression, to intensify local self-Government. Those who direct the administration of this Presidency, where local self-Government is so much more developed than it is in other and comparatively backward provinces, will assuredly do all in their power to second his efforts alike as a duty and as a pleasure. Indeed we have already appointed a small Committee, two of the members of which, Mr. Sashiya Shastri, and Mr. Chensal Rao, are distinguished natives, to advise us how we may best co-operate in the good work. I daresay, when we have done all that we think wise, some Civilians in other Provinces, who, till the signal was given from above, would as soon have thought of extending local self-Government as of breeding tigers, may take us to task for our hesitations and delays. That is only to be expected. As Lord Ellenborough observed, when a gentleman of Scottish lineage appeared in London in an unusually large pair of breeches, "converts are always enthusiasts." I observe you say something about the maintenance of your Police. No doubt that burden disappears; but I do not understand that it is the wish of the Government of India that it should disappear without some new duty being assumed in its place. Then you speak of your Devastanums. I regret that you are constrained to report so disparagingly of their present management, not only because their mismanagement is an evil in itself, but because the direction of these endowments is an important part of local self-Government. You pay us a great compliment, in saying or seeming to say, that we could manage your religious institutions better than yourselves. I don't think that many of our Christian co-religionists would pay us the same compliment. What more "motive and spring of action" can you desire than to order well matters connected with your own faiths? Then you allude to higher education—and you say that you are aware that the Government of India "seriously contemplates disconnecting itself from higher education." It may be so; but I am not aware of anything of the kind. I know that a Commission, headed by a very able and enlightened man, who proposes to visit this Presidency in the autumn, is now examining the whole position of education in India. I will not prophesy the result at which that Commission will arrive, for I am old enough habitually to follow the maxim "never prophesy unless you know;" but I confess that I shall be not a little surprised, if any of these dreadful things, which you fear, come about. I think it is probable that elementary education may receive a new impulse from the labours of the Commission; but I will not believe that anything will be done to injure higher education, until I see it. I think, if I may be permitted to say so, that some of its friends are crying out before they are hurt. And now I have only to thank you for your kind and picturesque reception. I hope with you, that your Reading Room and Library will develop into an Institution of real benefit to your community. There is no better adjunct to the higher education than a good Library; in fact it would not be difficult to defend the thesis, that that only deserves to be called the higher education, which a man gives to himself, when his *Alma Mater* has pronounced her blessing upon him, and seen him leave her gates behind him, on the road which lead from thought to action.

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Inspection of the 30th N. I.

TRICHINOPOLY, 6TH JULY, 1882.

SOLDIERS,—I was extremely glad when I learned yesterday afternoon that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—than whom there is no better Judge of military efficiency—had selected your regiment to proceed to Aden, and form part of the army of reserve, because I was very much struck upon Tuesday evening with the soldier-like appearance of those of you whom I happened to see on the Guard of Honour at the Collector's house. I consider myself fortunate in having been at Trichinopoly when you received an order, which will, I have no doubt, be the commencement of new distinction for a regiment which has already distinguished itself, in various parts alike of India and of Burmah;—a regiment in which I have a special and individual interest, because it formed, in 1817, part of the army of the Deccan, in the fourth Mahratta war, in which my father served under Sir Lionel Smith. You could not be engaged in a better cause, for you go to defend civilization against the attacks of more stupid and senseless barbarism. You could not go to a more conspicuous theatre of renown, for if you have to fight at all, you will have to fight in the very centre of the old world, in the country where, from immemorial time, Europe, Asia, and Africa joined hands with each other, and where, as has been most truly said, "history was born." In that most conspicuous theatre you will, I feel certain, remember that you have the honor of the Madras Army, the most historical of all the Indian armies, in your keeping, and will bear yourselves as well as ever did the best of your predecessors in the battles that took place around the famous citadel which rises over the town of Trichinopoly.

Dindigul Inhabitants' Address. 58

6th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 We, the inhabitants of Dindigul, do respectfully beg to welcome Your Excellency to this little, but by no means unimportant town.

2 During the last century, this little town and the impregnable fort on its rock, attracted the notice of the several chiefs that were then contending for supremacy, and its name was for a long time closely connected with that of the famous Hyder Ali of Mysore, of whose dominions it once formed a part. Since 1790, when the English took possession of it by conquest, it continued for some time to be the head-quarters of a district, and an important military station, and was not completely lost sight of until nearly 25 years ago, when the last regiment was withdrawn. It has since remained a little Municipal town, with no importance of any sort worth the notice of any eminent visitor; in fact, we don't recollect having welcomed to this town any but one of your Excellency's predecessors, Lord Napier and Ettrick, in 1869; and our pride therefore in now being in a position to pay our respects to the worthy representative of our beloved sovereign is boundless, and has encouraged us to approach your Excellency, with a grievance in hopes that it will be readily redressed.

3 Dindigul has, for a long time, been considered the healthiest town in the district, but the proverbial scarcity of water therein has earned for it a notoriety that it is perfectly uninhabitable, and the authorities have hitherto done little or nothing to supply the want. There was an attempt, a few years back, to divert a channel from Kodavanar (3 miles off) into the town and collect the water in a reservoir and utilize it for drinking and other purposes. As to what became of this, we know nothing definitely, but are informed that after the survey was completed, the project was dropped for want of funds. We hope an excuse of this sort will no longer weigh with your Excellency, as the subject concerns the health of thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects. This sad want would assume a serious aspect, if, as we are daily told, this should shortly become the head-quarters of a district.

4 We therefore request that with this and such other information as your Excellency might obtain from official circles, your Excellency would be pleased to give effect to our wishes at an early date.

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Reply to the Inhabitants of Dindigul.

DINDIGUL, 6TH ~~May~~ July, 1882.

I have to thank you much for your kind welcome, and it is very agreeable to me to learn that in visiting Dindigul I am following the example of my friend Lord Napier, who "having seen the cities and known the thoughts of many men," passed six years in this country, much to the advantage of its inhabitants, and who still retains a strong interest in all that concerns its welfare. I knew, too, intimately, towards the end of his long life, another visitor to Dindigul Mr. Hodgson, whose name, although nearly three quarters of a century have passed since he was here, deserves still to be honourably remembered in this neighbourhood. You say that your town is small, and no doubt it is small relatively, though I am glad to learn that it has increased in the last ten years by four thousand people, but the importance of towns, all through history, has been determined at least as much by the intelligence of their inhabitants as by their size, and the fact that you should have chosen as the only subject on which to address me, a subject so important as that of pure water, gives me a very favourable idea of your intelligence. If we could but succeed in making the practice of Indian life conform to the excellent maxims with reference to water which are enshrined in your sacred books, we should, I believe, almost stamp out cholera and not a few other of the worst diseases which shorten and trouble life in this part of the Peninsula. With reference to this, I should like to advise you to read the excellent lecture lately delivered by Dr. Furnell, the Sanitary Commissioner, which has been, or is being, translated into Tamil, and various other Indian Vernaculars. I will lose no time in making inquiries about the project to which you allude, and have no doubt that I shall obtain from a district officer so active as Mr. Kough, the fullest information as to that and all other matters which affect you.

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Tanjore Municipal Corporation's Address.
7th July 1882

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Municipal Corporation, heartily welcome your Excellency to our ancient City, which, in point of historic importance and the architectural beauty of its temples, occupies a prominent place in Southern India. Our joy at this unexpected event would be greatly enhanced if we had had timely intimation of your Excellency's visit, and had thus been afforded an opportunity of giving your Excellency a suitable reception. As it is, we are confident we shall make up by our steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and by our warm appreciation of the benefits of your Excellency's administration whatever may be wanting in the preparations for a becoming reception. The peace, happiness, and prosperity of India, and the introduction of the knowledge of sciences among its people and everything else that tends to their well-being, appear to have engaged your Excellency's attention, even while at Home; and now that the administration of this Presidency is entrusted to your Excellency's care, we have every reason to believe that these objects will continue to engage your attention, and the people cannot but be proud of a Governor who has their well-being at heart. Within the last two or three years many improvements have been carried out to place this town in a satisfactory sanitary state, by the widening of roads, the formation of a new People's Park, improvement of water supply, erection of a large Market and a new Hospital, &c. Care has been taken to extend the benefits of vaccination and of Elementary Education, as far as our means have permitted us to do. A new clock tower is being built in the centre of the town. This, together with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School Building now under erection, will, it is hoped, add greatly to the beauty of the town and the convenience of the people. The Commissioners are anxious to carry out many more improvements, but were hitherto unable to do so from want of funds. Now that they have been relieved from the payment of contribution for the maintenance of the Police, a large sum will be available for expenditure on sanitary works and the extension of Elementary Education.

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Reply to the Members of the Municipal Corporation, Tanjore.

TANJORE, 7TH JULY, 1882.

I am delighted to find myself for a second time in this ancient city, the capital of a province which yields to no part of India either in wealth or enlightenment. Like you, I should have preferred that this visit had been longer arranged and announced, but that imperious deity or demon which we call the force of circumstances has willed it otherwise. I would, that all her behests were as pleasant to receive, and as easy to obey as that which has brought me hither. You observe that the welfare of India has long engaged my attention. That is quite true, and I trust that in the office which I now fill, I may be able in some measure to contribute to it. I am not surprised by the long list of improvements of which you speak as having been carried into effect within the last two or three years. I have had occasion to look recently into the proceedings alike of your five Municipalities, and of your two Local Fund Boards, and I have heard of your railway projects, unique in India. I know that in developing your local self-Government, you have had the assistance of a singularly able man Mr. Forster Webster, and that is why, when his post had to be filled, we took care to send you another Collector of marked and admitted ability. I shall look with great interest at the changes that have been made in Tanjore since 1875, in the belief that what you have done is only an earnest of still greater things to be accomplished by so active and open-minded a community. Within the next few days, I shall, I am persuaded, learn much about you and your wants, which I should look for in vain in official papers. I am one of those who believe that, other things being equal, he will make the best ruler who takes the greatest amount of trouble to see things with his own eyes, and to come into personal relations with the largest number possible of those who are committed to his care. It was always my practice in Europe when I wanted to understand the affairs of any country to transfer myself to it as rapidly as I could, and I have no intention of altering in Asia a habit which I have had no occasion to regret.

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Vellore Inhabitants' Address
10th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 —We, the Native inhabitants of Vellore, most respectfully beg to approach Your Excellency with feelings of deep loyalty and profound respect, and to offer you our most cordial and hearty welcome to this ancient town.

2 We beg to avail ourselves of the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to this town, and of our being permitted to present this humble address, to briefly touch upon certain subjects of interest to us, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration.

3 Within the Fort, the imposing solidity of whose granite-built walls cannot fail to attract Your Excellency's attention, there is a large Hindu temple, one of the standing monuments of our religion in Southern India. This temple has for years been unoccupied, the idols having been removed during one of the Mussulman invasions. The Duke of Buckingham, who admired the beauty of the sculpture in this building, removed some offices from inside, and ordered a considerable sum to be spent in restoring it. He also said he would consider our petition for its restoration to us for religious purposes. Shortly after this, however, his period of government came to an end. We earnestly request that this matter may be considered by Your Excellency, and our prayer granted. We consider it a standing disgrace that this temple should be in the hands of others, and shall ever bear Your Excellency's name in grateful memory, if this disgrace is removed in your time.

3a There is also a mosque inside the Fort, which has been converted into a Post Office, but which would be very convenient to the Mussulmans who attend the Offices in the Fort for their daily worship. We, therefore, humbly request that it may be restored and that the Post Office be removed. Hyder's Mahal in the Fort is vacant and seems a suitable place

4 Our next request is as to the water supply of this town, which, we are sorry to observe, is not altogether in a satisfactory state. Almost all the inhabitants of Vellore depend for their supply of fresh water on the Sooriaguntah tank, which is a reservoir holding only rain water. This tank and several of the wells in the town fail in their supply during the hot months. From its great distance from the town, the Palar cannot be easily availed of. The importance of pure drinking water from a sanitary point of view does not require to be dwelt upon, and we therefore request that Your Excellency will consider a project for supplying the town by means of pipes from one of the adjacent large tanks which are supplied during the hot weather with spring water from the Palar. For this purpose a loan or contribution to the Municipality would be necessary, as their funds are low, but the advantages to be derived are very great.

5 We further beg to notice the improvements that our District stands in need of, in the matter of Railway communication. The Madras Railway, for reasons unknown, avoids all the large towns, this town, for instance, being four miles from the Station which bears its name. We suggest that a Branch Railway from Vellore, passing through the town and leading to Poloor and Trinomale in South Arcot, would open up a rich tract of country.

5a Another request is that two guns may be fired, one at noon and another at 8 P.M., at the cost of the Municipality; we believe this to be the practice in Tanjore, Salem, and other Districts, and it would be to the convenience of the public, especially to that of the Mahomedans, as a guide to them for their mid-day and evening prayers.

5,6 We also request that the Upper IV. Class, which has been temporarily opened in the Government Mahomedan School, may be continued, to enable the pupils to prosecute their studies up to the Middle School Examination standard, and so qualify themselves for employment under Government.

6 Our last request is that this town should not be abolished as a military station, and that a regiment should be sent to garrison it as soon as possible.

7 In conclusion, we beg to express to Your Excellency, Her representative, our deep loyalty and devotion to Her Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India, our heartfelt gratitude for the benefits her rule has bestowed upon us, and we pray for the continuance of her valuable life and her glorious and happy reign. We trust that during Your Excellency's tenure of office those advantages which we have enjoyed and the increase of which we look forward to with confidence may be preserved to us.

Reply to the Native Inhabitants of Vellore.

VELLORE, 10TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—If you were not to avail yourselves of the opportunity of my visit to explain to me the matters which you have most at heart, that visit would lose half its usefulness. This being so, I may begin by thanking you for coming hither to present your address, full as well of loyalty to the Crown, as of cordial welcome to myself, and then reply as briefly and as clearly as I can. Those who drew it up have given the first place to the temple in the Fort, their admiration of which is natural and creditable; but I am afraid that to restore the Vellore temple to one sect, however numerous and however deserving of respect, would hardly be in accordance with that perfect religious neutrality which is characteristic of British rule. It was not we who took the temple from the Hindus or who devoted it to secular uses, and I think we shall best fulfil our trust by keeping it as a national monument for the general delight of all who admire its elaborate style of architecture, to whatever section of religious opinion they may happen to belong. Then, you speak of your water-supply. I will, while here, enquire into that, about which I as yet know nothing, but there cannot be a more important subject nor one which better deserves the attention of the Municipality. Any proposals which it may make to Government, will, I am sure, be attentively and respectfully considered. Then there is the question of the two guns, which will, I am sure, be admirably settled by my friend, Mr. Stuart. Next you allude to the Madras Railway, and the unhappy error which led those who called it into existence to take it far away from the existing centres of traffic. There are some mistakes that are past praying for, and this is one of them, but I agree with you that a tramway from Vellore to Polur and Trincomalle would open up a rich tract of country. There are signs, I think, that ere long, English capitalists will give tramways in such districts a fair trial to the advantage, I trust, alike of themselves, and of the Districts where they make their experiments. As to the abolition of Vellore as a military station, I may say that no such decision has been arrived at, nor have I yet heard any argument which has convinced me, that it would be desirable to arrive at such a decision. The address then touches a question chiefly interesting to the Mahomedan population. The case, however, with regard to the little Mahomedan mosque is somewhat different. It was, I suppose, a mosque when we took Vellore, and it was by our Government, that it was turned to secular uses, but to restore it to religious uses would involve some expense, which would have to be met out of the general taxation of the community, and would fall most heavily upon the most numerous section of that community, namely, upon the Hindus. I have not, as you know, yet seen the mosque, and am speaking under the impression, that it is not of sufficient architectural or historical importance to be kept up for the general advantage as a national monument, but as to that I shall be able to form a better opinion after visiting the Fort. Finally, you request that the Upper Fourth Class in the Government Mahomedan School may be continued. Well, that is a question for yourselves, as it will be continued in the ordinary course of things, if the number of students keeps up. No one can be more anxious that it should keep up than I, for it is infinitely desirable that the heart-burnings which have too often divided the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in this town and neighbourhood, should be replaced by keen and healthy emulation in the field of letters.

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Address of the Inhabitants of Chittore
12th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 —We the native inhabitants of the town of Chittoor, beg to accord to your Excellency a heartfelt and sincere welcome on your first visit to our town—a town which is the head-quarters of a District full of historical importance, and to avail ourselves of this opportunity to say a few words concerning things connected with its welfare and prosperity.

2 It is more than a decade of years since this town was favoured with a visit by one of your Excellency's illustrious predecessors Lord Napier; and although we should be but too glad to have such visits oftener, yet the distance from the Railway line and the consequent difficulties of travelling have, we believe, tended to such visits being few and far between, and we trust that your Excellency's administration of this Presidency, and especially your visit to this town will be made memorable by the early introduction of Railway communication between Chittoor and the Madras line of Railway.

3 We are sorry that we are obliged to bring to your Excellency's notice the inconveniences which we are subjected to by the want of telegraphic communication between this town and Vellore. Although it is the head-quarters of an important District, it labours under the great disadvantage of being cut off both from telegraphic and railway communications; and officials as well as non-officials feel this want very much. During the late unprecedented famine, emergent messages had to be sent through messengers to Vellore and thence transmitted by wire to their destinations. We are of course aware that the opening of railway communication will go hand-in-hand with that of telegraph lines but as the former is a work of time we beg to request your Excellency to have this town connected with Vellore by a telegraph line.

4 Deeply indebted as we are to the British Government for the manifold rights and privileges which we now enjoy, we lie under a very deep sense of gratitude to that talented and noble Marquis who now presides over the affairs of India for the measures he has taken to ameliorate the condition of its people and to teach them the art of self-Government. We trust your Excellency will find the way to give practical effect to the principles enunciated by our present worthy Viceroy, and that this town and other places in the District will have the benefit of electing its own members for the Local and Municipal Boards.

5 The mal-administration of the funds of the several devastanams, mattams, &c., by their respective trustees, notwithstanding the provisions of the Enactment 20 of 1863, has been so often brought to the notice of Government that we do not here deem it very necessary to go into details. It is sufficient for our present purpose only to draw your Excellency's attention to the acknowledged fact that the said Act has entirely failed to carry out the object for which it was enacted. Some years ago, the matter attracted the attention of Government. The Honorable V. Ramiengar framed a bill which was revised by a Committee under the presidentship of Sir W. Robinson K.C.S. I., so far back as 1876. Subsequently we have not heard anything of it and in all probability the subject has been lost sight of. We entreat your Excellency, therefore, to take the subject in hand, to pass an enactment bringing under its provisions all charitable and religious institutions, mattams, &c., without any distinction whatever, and investing the District Committees with additional powers, thereby preventing the misappropriation of the temple funds. Your Excellency's administration will thus mark a memorable epoch in the affairs of this Presidency.

6 The general public and the mercantile class in particular are sadly feeling the want of a District Munsiff's Court at the head-quarters of the District, since its removal to Vellore in 1877. As at present constituted suitors have to travel all the way to Vellore to seek remedy for the infringement of their civil rights. As the splitting of the District into two is talked of as a measure soon to be effected, we beg leave to request your Excellency will have the kindness to consider the desirability of locating a Munsiff's Court here. We beg to shew your Excellency by way of illustration, that the several Munsiff's Courts in the District have not been located with due regard to the interests and convenience of the public. A suitor living in Cautpaudy has to travel nearly fifty miles to file his suit in the Munsiff's Court at Palmanair, although the Court of the Munsiff at Vellore is within an hour's reach from his residence.

7 We cannot conclude this humble address without preferring to the disadvantages which Chittoor especially lies under by the recent changes in the working time table of the Madras Railway Company. It has been hitherto customary for travellers and others from Chittoor and other places to travel in the country carts by nights, and to reach Vellore early next morning in time to catch the outgoing train to Madras. The discontinuance of the running of this train, as well as the day through train to Erode from the 1st instant, has put the public to great inconvenience, as they will have under the present arrangements, to wait nearly 10 hours at Vellore before they can take the first train to Madras, and nearly 15 hours for the up-mail train to go to Erode, or if they take the day train they have to unnecessarily wait at Jollarpett, where there is no proper accommodation for the general public. Under the new time table, a local train is to run daily at 8 A.M. from Arconum to Madras. This train leaving Arconum very shortly after the two down-mail trains will scarcely find passengers, and therefore we crave your Excellency's permission to suggest the advisability of running a local train from Vellore as hitherto, instead of the one from Arconum.

May your Excellency's rule be to the happiness of the people entrusted to your charge, and may God bless you with long life and prosperity.

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Reply to the Inhabitants of Chittoor.

CHITTOOR, 12TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I am certainly not surprised to find that you join with your words of welcome an expression of regret at the long distance which intervenes between you and the Madras Railway. The unhappy alignment of what ought to be the great artery of industrial life in this Presidency is a calamity which is constantly being forced upon the notice of Government in one way or another. I wish I could see any means of repairing that fatal error, but nothing better than palliatives have ever been suggested. I would advise you to turn your attention towards the introduction of steam or other mechanical tramways. To that and many other local improvements, the more fully developed self-Government which you welcome in your fourth paragraph ought to give an impulse. I will call the attention of the authorities of the Madras Railway to your suggestions about trains, but you must remember, that it is next to impossible for its existing officials, burdened as they are by the errors of their predecessors, to meet the convenience of even every important place. As to the management of your devastanums, I venture to refer you to what I said last week at Trichinopoly, but I may add that I should not see the same objection to increasing the powers of your own Committees, that I should see if the proposal were to extend the powers and duties of the Government in such matters. I will make full inquiry while here with regard to your District Munsiff's Court, and ascertain likewise what hope you can hold out of a tolerable return upon the cost of a telegraphic wire, to connect this with Vellore. It seems improbable that such a town as this should not be able to give considerable help in supporting a telegraph, and it is assuredly most desirable in the interests of good Government that the head-quarters of every district should be in direct communication with the centre of affairs. In conclusion, permit me to reciprocate all your kind wishes, and to say how glad I am to find myself in a district so full of objects of historical interest and so beautiful in itself, a district which I began to make acquaintance with yesterday at Vellore, where I met with a reception, which has left on my mind the most agreeable impression.

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Bellary Municipal Commissioners' Address, 17th July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 We, the Municipal Commissioners of Bellary, as the representatives of the inhabitants of this town, do ourselves the honor of waiting upon your Excellency, to welcome you, and to pay our dutiful respects to the Head of the Government. We take the opportunity of expressing our gratification at this visit, viewing it as a token of the interest felt by your Excellency in the welfare of this town, and of the desire of the Government to ascertain the condition of the people and to devise such measures as may be necessary for the removal of felt evils, and for the advancement of their interests.

2 The Commissioners regret that they have to report that the inhabitants of the town are still suffering from the effects of the late famine, from which they might, by this time, have quite recovered, had it not been for several unfavorable seasons which have since occurred. Owing to this, trade is in a depressed state, and the re-imposition of the trades and professions tax, therefore, presses heavily upon the classes affected thereby. This tax was given up by the Municipality nine years ago; but the action of the Supreme Government in exempting from Municipal taxation, all Government buildings, cattle, vehicles, and lands in Military Cantonments, caused a loss of about Rs. 21,000; which, together with the payment of Rs. 7,200, the contribution to the expenses of the Police Force, entailed a loss of about one-fourth of Municipal revenue, and compelled the Commissioners to re-impose the profession tax, and to double the rates charged for tolls and the registration of carts. Notwithstanding these measures, the funds obtained are insufficient for the proper carrying out of the sanitary and other arrangements necessary for the health and convenience of so large a town as Bellary; which is much to be regretted, as it is an important military station, and may, possibly, become still more important hereafter. Finance

3 The Commissioners gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Government in foregoing their claims to the contribution towards Police charges, which has just been communicated to them; but while doing so, they would beg respectfully to urge upon Government the necessity of giving compensation for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of all taxes payable on Government property in Military Cantonments; and the Commissioners have a good hope that this will be accorded, as the Government of India, in their letter No. 751 of 24th July 1880, to the Madras Government, acknowledge that "there must be many cases in which Government property may, most reasonably be required to pay its share of such (Municipal) taxes." The granting of compensation will enable the Commissioners to dispense with the trades and profession tax, which, in the present reduced state of the people, is felt as a great burden to pay in addition to the imperial license tax, and also to revert to the former rates of tolls and fees on the registration of carts. Do

4 The Commissioners are glad to see that the hope which they expressed on the occasion of the late Governor's visit, that the Bellary Hubli State Railway would be completed, is now in course of realization. This, together with the spinning mills which are now being erected, and the important improvements in agriculture which are now being introduced by one of the Commissioners, will, no doubt, materially benefit the people, and help them to recover from their present state of depression.

5 The Commissioners are very thankful to observe that the Supreme Government have determined to accord to the people a large share in the administration of Municipal and other local funds, and that your Excellency's Government are taking steps to carry this resolution into effect.

6 The Commissioners beg once more to bring before your Excellency's Government the project of the Toongabudra Channel, as one calculated to guard against the periodical attacks of famine to which this District is unfortunately subject, and they trust that the matter will be favourably considered by your Excellency. If this project is deemed too expensive in the present state of the finances, the enlargement of the Alipore Tank, so as to admit of water being supplied to the Bruce Petta, would be as great a boon to the civil, as it is, at present, to the Military population. P.W.D + Finance

7 The Commissioners would respectfully suggest the desirability of the introduction of trial by jury in this District; and they beg that this measure may receive your Excellency's early and favorable consideration. Judicial

8 In conclusion, we beg to offer our hearty thanks to your Excellency for this opportunity of waiting upon you, and for your patient attention to this address.

Reply to the Bellary Municipal Commissioners' Address.

BELLARY, 17TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—It would have been strange if I had not taken an early opportunity to visit this great town, so important alike as a civil and a military station. You deserve my best thanks for coming here to-day, and for helping me to "ascertain what you think necessary for the removal of evils and the advancement of your interests." As to the exemption from Municipal taxation of buildings and other things in the military cantonment, I doubt not that sooner or later some arrangement will be made satisfactory to all parties. I have seen similar questions raised and settled at home without any very enormous difficulty. With regard to the Toongabudra Channel, that project has not yet, I fear, commended itself to experts, as one which could be taken up by any Government which was obliged to face the fact that its wealth was not unlimited; but as to the enlargement of the Alipore Tank, that is a matter to which I can well understand the Municipality directing its attention, if it be prepared to accept, so to speak, a second mortgage on the water which reaches that tank. Clearly the first mortgage belongs to the military part of the population, and I think it would be necessary for you to think twice before you engaged in a partnership which might be of doubtful advantage to you. One thing I conceive the Government might do and that is to prevent any of the water from the Alipore Tank ever running to waste. If it sometimes does so, as I am informed in the case, I think, if I understand the state of affairs correctly, that the overflow might always be directed toward Brucepettah. I note what you say about trial by jury, which exists, for certain purposes, in some adjoining Districts. It is, however, to the kind of improvements to which you allude in your fourth paragraph, that I look for real and enduring advantage to this District. The Bellary Hubli State Railway, part of which I hope to traverse to-morrow, has my best wishes, and I believe that your spinning mills, now that the poison-tree of protection, which blights every industry that grows up under its shade, is removed, will, if judiciously managed, have a good future. You are to be congratulated on the presence among you of an energetic citizen who is doing something to introduce into this neighbourhood really efficient ploughs. I hope much for India from the increase of her manufactures and the growth of more varied industries. I should like to see this Presidency thoroughly surveyed by eyes at once scientific and trained to look out for openings for the practical application of science, with a view to such extension. After all, however, it is to her soil, her sun, her rainfall, and their interaction upon her products, that India must mainly look for prosperity. I should like to be able to count in every Taluq half-a-dozen agriculturists who understood their own interests and could recognize a good implement when they saw it. The Government would, I am sure, be only too happy to meet such persons more than half-way, but their applications for land, if I may be permitted to give a hint, would be all the more likely to conciliate men of business if they aimed at no eloquence, but the eloquence which is appropriate to such documents,—that of clearness and brevity. You allude to the local self-government which the Viceroy so much wishes to encourage. It is, I think, highly desirable to encourage it, for many reasons, and amongst others, because, under existing arrangements, it seems quite impossible to provide sufficient Government for the country at all. Take this District, and the one that adjoins it—Anantapur. Till the other day these two Districts were united in one Collectorate, and when united they formed, astounding to relate, a country smaller by about twenty-three square miles than the Kingdom of Belgium. They have, as you know, been recently separated for administrative purposes, and their administrative establishments have been slightly increased, but even now what do these establishments amount to? You have one European Collector here, Mr. Huntly Gordon; you have another European Collector at Anantapur, on a smaller scale of pay, and younger in the service, Mr. Roupell; there is a much younger European Head Assistant at Pennaconda, while you have a European Head Assistant at Hospett forty miles off, who, for the moment, however, is on short leave in Europe, and you have in each of the two Districts a few native gentlemen acting under those whom I have named. There are, of course, judicial and other establishments, but that is the whole administrative establishment of a country which is, as I said a few minutes ago, hardly perceptibly smaller than a European Kingdom. I defy contradiction when I say that, to the infinite credit of the population of the Madras Presidency, there is no part of the world, where an equal amount of well being is secured at so trifling an outlay upon administration. It would be wholly impossible to secure it at any thing like the money, if the population were not good and law-abiding in a very high degree; but if it were only feasible I should like to see local self-government largely increased, and at the same time the trained and scientific superintendence doubled all round. The last is a mere dream I fear. We have not got, and cannot get the money; but the first is possible, and if there were no other argument in its favour, I would say good speed to local self-government.

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Bellary 17th July 1882

To

His Excellency the Right Honorable
the Governor of Madras

May it please your Excellency

We the Members of the Bellary Cotton Trades Association beg to wait upon your Excellency for the purpose of explaining in person the grounds upon which we, nearly 2 years ago, presented a petition to the Madras Government requesting that an act for the prevention of Frauds in the Cotton Trade might be passed. This petition, we regret to say, did not meet with a favorable reply, and the association were informed (by **G.O. No. 94** dated 11th January 1881) that the Government were not prepared to legislate on the subject [illegible] [illegible]ition to the [illegible] of the Chamber of Commerce.

Your Memorialists

Your Memorialists beg to state that the Members of the Bellary Cotton Trades Associ[illegible] are the principal buyers of Cotton in this Presiden[illegible] as well as the principal Press-Owners; and as they have to deal directly with the Ryots and the native brokers, they are the principal suffe[illegible] from extensive adulterations that are practised here. As your Memoralists have to supply cotton guaranteed to be of a particular quality, we have to bear the loss if the Cotton is classified in England as belonging to a lower Grade.

Your Memorialists cherish the hope that as soon as the Chamber of Commerce shall have received the fuller information which we are now laying before your Excellency, they will see occasion to alter their opinion regarding the necessity of some Enactment for the prevention of fraudulent adulterations which are so prevalent of late and which are exerting a most deleterious and depressing effect upon the Cotton Trade in this District, which [illegible] your Ex[illegible] may knows [illegible] centre of the Trade in the Madras Presidency.

Owing

Owing to the increasing frequency of these adulterations, we have for the last two years employed Inspectors of all Cotton purchased by the Members of the Association and the Cotton Borahs are passed by the Inspectors with the amount of allowance to be deducted for adulteration distinctly marked on each Borah. If the Cotton owner disputes the fairn[ess] of the Inspectors award, the Borah is opened and the foreign matters fraudulently introduced are removed and weighed, and the proportion is deducted from the contents of the Borah. This measure, together with prosecuting in some flagrant instances, has no doubt acted, in some degree, to check fraudulent practices But as there are a few persons, not belonging to the Association, who purchase cotton without subjecting it to inspection, the effects of this check are to a great extent neutralized.

Some of the consequences resulting from the system of fraudulent adulteration, we would specify so as to give your Excellency an idea of the difficulties we have to contend with

(a) The proper work of one of our Cotton Presses is at least 150 Bales a day. But, owing to our having to loosen

to loosen the Cotton and beat it up carefully on large wooden platforms formed of laths to allow the seed, Kuppas, dust, sand, rubbish &c. to pass through, only 40 to 50 bales are turned out per diem.

(b) Some Cotton sent from Bellary to the Spinning Mills, cleaned by the process above mentioned was found to contain 33 per cent of impurities, instead of 12 to 15 per cent which is the maximum average on the best Cotton.

(c) Some Westerns, carefully cleaned by the Ryots, and free from adulterations, realized in England 3 farthings per pound more, that is, fully 10 per cent more, than was paid for ordinary westerns which had been carefully cleaned at the Cotton Press before baling: which shows that adulterations once introduced can only be partially removed here. There is no reason why Cotton from this District should not always realize such advantageous prices if dealers would refrain from adulterating it.

[illegible] the Cotton Presses entails, necessarily, a considerable —

addition

addition to the cost of pressing Cotton for exportation; and this, together with the diminished prices realized in England, must be injurious to the Cotton growing Ryots by stamping their goods as inferior in quality.

It is argued by some that the repeal of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act is a proof that there is no need for such a law in India but it must be remembered that that Act had been in operation for several years before it was abolished, and had done its work; for the Bombay Cotton is at present, quite free from the adulterations which are common here, and the different qualities quoted in the Market are simply determined by the amount of leaf, the color, and the length, strength, and fineness of fibre.

From the above statement we trust your Excellency will be convinced that the fraudulent adulterations which are so prevalent in this and, we believe, in other Districts, are injurious to the interests not only of Cotton Merchants & Press owners, but also of the Ryots who produce Cotton, by lowering the value of their produce in the market & giving it a bad name. We beg therefore that your Excellency will give the subject of the desirability of an Enactment to repress frauds in Cotton your Excellency's best consideration

We beg to thank your Excellency for the [opportunity] of expressing our views before you, and for [the p]atient hearing you have accorded us.

Harvey & Salapathy

A. P. Sadasivam Pillay

S. [illegible]

R. Daivanayagam

Sottum Chetty Venudavelu Chetty

Messrs A & F. Harvey
Mr V. Rajarathnam Chetty
Mr. Soorah Sobiah Chetty
Messrs Bruntons Press Co –

} Members who are absent.

Address of the Residents of Hospett 1882
18th July 1882

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 —We, the residents of Hospett, respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency to this new and rising town and to Humpi, that once magnificient city founded by the ancient Kings of Bijanaggar so far back as the beginning of the 14th century. It was, as your Excellency is aware, the capital of a great Hindu Empire which at one time embraced the whole of Southern India. The magnitude and elegance of the works of art and the number of literary treatises which have been handed down to our own times, bear testimony to the munificence and enlightenment of the Rulers of the period. But now alas! "the towers have shared the builder's doom, ruin is theirs and his a tomb." Still it is a consolation to find that the intellectual monuments of the age—the literary works, commemorate the period as the Elizabethan era of Hindu literature.

2 The sad condition of ruin into which the buildings at Humpi have fallen is one very important subject we would invite your Excellency's attention to. Under the happy influence of British rule the peaceful arts are fast developing, and their necessary accompaniment is the rise of an appreciation of the fine arts. The beautiful relics of ancient greatness which your Excellency is on the point of visiting, affording, as they do, samples to the student of art, pregnant with suggestions as to the past history of the land, and attractive as they are alike to the religious pilgrim and the enlightened traveller, are fast succumbing to the ravages of time and may eventually dwindle down into heaps of stones in no way indicating their former grandeur and beauty.

3 We are glad to know that Government is alive to the value of these monuments of antiquity, and that recently watchers have been appointed and measures taken for the clearance of vegetation from the ruins. But these steps will not effect any marked improvement in the existing condition of the Temples unless the roofs which have fallen in, and the floorings, which have been dug up by greedy treasure-hunters, are replaced and reset.

4 These monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in their ruins, have been visited and admired, by your Excellency's predecessors, but no effective measures have been adopted towards their restoration or repair. We, however, trust that your Excellency's Government will take such measures for the restoration or repair of some of the old decaying temples as would fitly commemorate your Excellency's visit, and associate your Excellency's name with those of the ancient founders of these temples. Verily the work of restoring decaying institutions is as great and as meritorious as that of founding new ones.

5 We tender our grateful thanks to your Excellency as the worthy representative of our beloved Sovereign, for the many benefits conferred upon us by the Government of Her Gracious Majesty. Among these, the latest and not the least, we count the provision of Railway communication between Hospett and Bellary, a measure which, we trust, will tend to the improvement and extension of commerce and to the social well-being of the people.

6 We beg to conclude by thanking your Excellency for the patience with which you have listened to this our humble address.

Reply to the Residents of Hospett.

~~Bellary~~, 18th July, 1882.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for and congratulate you upon your address. I think some of the grace and enlightenment, which presided over the creation of this city I am about to visit, must be hereditary in the land. You may rely upon it that the Madras Government will do all it can with the best scientific assistance at its command, to stay here and elsewhere the ravages which time has been committing. To that end it will be able, I believe, to enlist the interest and gain the help of the supreme Government.

"Out upon time !" [redacted] "It will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before.
Out upon time ! who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve."

Said the poet

Happy, however, are those countries where the only enemy to be fought by the archæologist is time. There are countries in which before he can begin his campaign against time he has to struggle for years against apathy and ignorance, to say nothing of that panic fear about anything that seems to interfere even for his own good with a man's right to abuse his rights over property, which is the most dangerous ally of socialism. Happy, too, are those countries where the population is proud of its past. In a recent report, I think by Mr. Carlleyle, I read of a district in India in which the first idea of the population, when they saw that the archæologists cared about a monument, was to make haste to destroy it. That district has just passed, I believe, under the rule of one of the most accomplished men of letters and investigators into human history, who now is or ever was in India—Sir Alfred Lyall; but even he will have much to do I should think to bring it up to the level of intelligence which I am rejoiced to find here.

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Bellary Native Officials' address. 20th July 1882

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 —In welcoming your Excellency to this most important centre of the Ceded Districts we beg to tender our heart-felt gratitude to your Excellency as the representative of our most revered and gracious Sovereign, the Empress of India, for the numerous benefits enjoyed by us since the accession of British Sovereignty in these Districts.

2 The transfer of these Districts to the British rule was a most fortunate epoch in their history. It would indeed be next to impossible to enumerate all the reformations introduced in their administration within the compass of this short address.

3 The introduction of the ryotwari system by the illustrious Sir Thomas Munro, in the place of a crude system of unrelenting exactions, marked the commencement of the prosperity of these Districts. The cultivator was, prior to this, quite unaware of the benign moderation now so often observed in the collection of the State revenue. These Districts are dry, and depend almost entirely upon the precarious fall of rain. The ryot, therefore, looks to the benevolence of Government in times of scarcity.

4 Another feature of importance in the British administration is religious toleration and recognition of old and existing rights and privileges. This has been conspicuously illustrated in the maintenance of the Inams granted by former rulers for religious and charitable purposes, and the consequent preservation of some at least of the old architectural beauties of the country. The ruins of Humpi, which your Excellency has just visited, are some of the monuments deserving of being repaired and maintained by the State. Any thing done in this way, would assuredly leave your Excellency's name to posterity. Life and property are now safe. The measures of sanitation and protection of public health, the diffusion of education, and the opening of communications, are blessings that largely contribute the boundless sources of happiness of the people. The horrors of the late famine are still fresh to every one, and had it not been for the immense quantity of food grains that were imported into these tracts by the Railway, millions of souls would have perished. History bears testimony to the fact that a famine of a considerably less virulent type visited the country prior to its cession to the British rule, and myriads of people perished, there having been no chances of any aid being rendered to them.

P.W.D.

5 Though several important measures of improvement have been effected from time to time, these Districts are susceptible of further development of natural resources, and the means of communication. There are still vast tracts of waste-land, which can be brought under cultivation if the Government will be pleased to lend sufficient assistance to the ryots for the purpose. The chief want in these Districts are irrigational works, and though these may cost a large outlay, for which there may not at first be sufficient returns, yet, the good that they would do in the way of saving life and their eventual success would be ample compensation. As a matter of fact, we do not utilize the waters of the Tungbudra to the same extent as they do in the Nizam's Dominions.

Do

6 The connection of the western taluks by the Hubli State Railway, has considerably added to the means of communication now existing, and the construction of a similar line of Railway connecting the Southern Taluks with the Mysore State Railway would be great improvement on the present state of things, and a successful provision against future famines.

Rev

7 A glance at the statistics of the present state of the District, will convince your Excellency of the poverty to which it has been reduced by the effects of the most severe and frequent famines. By the last, the population, cultivation, and the revenue have suffered by not less than one-third of what they were in the year 1875. We, as humble servants of your Excellency's Government, also beg to suggest, that there are several matters which now work hard on the ryots and which deserve consideration at your Excellency's hands. These are matters in which our excellent Collector, we have reason to believe, takes deep interest, and we have every confidence that he will do all in his power to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the people. We now crave permission to approach a subject which comes nearer to our immediate interests. Your Excellency is aware of the extent of these districts and of the inadequacy in the number of the staff of the Uncovenanted Servants, and the consequent excessive work of great importance and responsibility thrown upon our hands. Prices now are double and treble of what they were, and the salaries attached are not only inadequate but small compared to those for similar officers in the other Presidencies. Further than this your Excellency is doubtless aware how comparatively few are the openings for promotion under the existing arrangement. The revenue of this Presidency compares favourably with others, and we pray that it may please your Excellency to adopt some measures for raising our status, emoluments, and prospects.

8 In conclusion, we beg to express our loyal and heartfelt gratitude for permitting us to present this address, and to pray that the Almighey God of nations and creeds bless your Excellency and all appertaining to your Excellency with his choicest of blessings.

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Reply to the Officials of Bellary.

BELLARY, 20TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—The good sentiments and opinions contained in your address illustrate the truth that there is no better guide to wise political action in the present, than an accurate knowledge and correct appreciation of the past. It is undoubtedly the fact, as you observe, that the state of this part of India has not always been as peaceful and as prosperous as it is to-day. These districts have seen, and at no very distant period, very dark and troubled days. Because, however, the present is relatively good, is that any reason why we should not try to make the future better? You evidently think not, gentlemen, and I entirely agree with you. They tell a story of a great European artist, which is, I think, worth recalling, in this connection. A friend going one day into his studio found him in tears, and surprised at so unusual a circumstance, asked him what was the matter. "Ah!" he replied, "I feel that my genius is leaving me: to-day for the first time I have realized my ideal; I have produced something which has thoroughly satisfied myself." It would be well, I think, if the moral of this story were often in the minds of those to whom is committed the government of men. They should always be dissatisfied with themselves, when they are inclined to be satisfied with what they see around them. Holding, as I do, these views, I will, you may be sure, with the assistance of your Collector, whom you so justly praise, and with that of other persons, give all due consideration to the subjects which you have brought before me, and constantly endeavour to make happier a state of things which you so properly describe as happy by comparison with the past.

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Address of the Inhabitants of Anantapur.
22nd July 1882

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. —We, the citizens of the town of Anantapur, congratulate ourselves upon this memorable occasion, and beg respectfully to accord to your Excellency a cordial and hearty welcome. It is extremely gratifying to us to be now afforded an opportunity of welcoming your Excellency, as it has been the good fortune to do so of several sister Districts of our Presidency ere this. We fully appreciate the honor done to this town, and cheerfully welcome your Excellency, as the Governor of Madras and Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Empress of India.

2. This little town, built so far back as 1,364, by Chikkappa Wodeyar, Dewan to the Rajah of Vijaya Nagar and known as Handê-Anantapur, or "The eternal city of Handê," is full of historical interest, as it was the stronghold of a race of Nayudus and the perpetual scene of wars, between themselves, Maharattas, and Mussalmans. It was the head-quarters of the Ceded Districts for many years, and the residence of Colonel, subsequently Sir Thomas, Munro, one of your illustrious predecessors, who with great tact and ability, brought the Ceded Districts under due subjection to the benign British rule. The selection of this once important place, as the Chief Town of the newly organised Collectorate is very judicious. Important as the place has been rendered, want of accommodation is deeply felt by the inhabitants, which drawback we beg to submit can be removed by the allotment of new sites for buildings. This, perhaps the neatest and cleanest town in this part of the country, is getting densely populated, and unless a new pettah is got up, we fear a change for the worse may ensue, and the place may, in consequence, become unhealthy. Great efforts are, however, being made by the Municipal Commissioners to improve it, and our indefatigable President, Mr. N. A. Roupell, spares no pains to render it healthy.

3. Here, as elsewhere, want of funds constitutes the chief difficulty in the way of improvements, and, in this connection, we beg to express our grateful acknowledgment to your Excellency's Government, for relieving Municipalities of the charges for the Town Police.

4. As for the irrigation facilities in the District, all our tanks, with the exception of those of Bukkapatnam and Dharmaveram which are fed by the river Chithravati, are purely rain-fed. The adjoining Anantapur tank, which irrigates an extensive area of upwards of one thousand acres, presents but a dry bed in the summer, and especially in times of drought and scarcity. We therefore humbly suggest, that the introduction of artesian wells in these parts, the soil whereof is best suited for the purpose, will be hailed with joy by the populace, as greatly improving the agricultural prospects of the ignorant ryot, and opening his eyes to their utility.

Rev. & P.W.

5. We respectfully suggest to your Excellency that the construction of at least a light Railway between Tadpatri and Anantapur, and its continuation to Bangalore, in connecting the principal centres of trade and Taluq stations in the district, will prove an invaluable boon to the public at large. We have no doubt it will pay well as it cannot fail to stimulate private enterprise, and develop the commercial and industrial resources of the District, which, to say the least, are far behind the times in civilization and education.

P.W.

6. Among the various wants which deserve your Excellency's early consideration, the neglected intellectual condition of the masses is one which cannot fail to attract the attention of even a casual observer. It is, therefore, our earnest hope that as a step towards improvement in this direction, a Middle Class School may be started, which, we trust, may in course of time grow into a Government High School. While we feel very thankful for the generous attempts the Government are making to impart elementary education to the masses on a larger scale, we cannot but express our feelings of regret at the thought that the Government meditate leaving higher education in the hands of the native and and missionary agencies. The withdrawal of their patronage, in the present condition of the country, will result in serious injury to the cause, and is sure to retard the intellectual progress of our young men, as vehemently shewn by that Noble Advocate, thereof His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and as clearly demonstrated by that luminary in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the Honourable Justice Muthusawmy Iyer in his convocation speech.

Educational

7. In conclusion, we earnestly wish that this tour, which has been undertaken, at the sacrifice of much personal comfort, may be brought to a happy and successful termination; and we rest assured that during the brief tenure of office in this Presidency, your Excellency will turn to the best possible advantage, the valuable lessons, which a politician of your Excellency's sound practical wisdom, and shrewd observation, will not fail to gather in the course of a tour prompted, no doubt, by a generous and laudable impulse to learn the requirements of the people and to acquire in person, a deep intimacy with the practical working of the various branches of administration in this far off Mofussil.

To the Inhabitants of Anantapur.

ANANTAPUR, 22ND JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—It is very agreeable to me to have found it possible to visit this ancient town so soon after the change which has raised it from a secondary position to be the head of what will, I trust, one day be a very prosperous district. You tell me that accommodation is much wanted, and I am not surprised to hear it. You pay the penalties of greatness as so many other places, Florence and Berlin for instance, have done, from similar accessions of importance. That, however, is just the kind of evil which a sensible and active Municipality will know how to remedy, the Government of course doing its part. Don't be too ambitious as were the good citizens of Florence which I have just named, although you need not fear that the opinion of this part of India will insist upon having—(for all its magnificent ruins) Vigaynagar, which I visited the day before yesterday, or any other ancient seat of power for a capital, and so do you and Bellary the same bad turn which Italian opinion did to Florence. I trust that it may be possible to open artesian wells in this neighbourhood, but unhappily one has not an artesian well by wishing or even by boring for it. I should like to know before expressing any opinion upon this subject what the geologist and the Engineer have got to say to it. I sympathise in your aspiration for a Middle-Class School and will communicate with the Director of Public Instruction about it. Let me, too, express a hope that when the Education Commission had made its report, and its proposals have been sifted by the Government of India, you may find that your fears with reference to the discouragement likely to be given to the higher education are much exaggerated. I would remark in conclusion that, as I passed through the country in the neighbourhood of Goondacul and Gooty to-day, the thought crossed my mind more than once whether it was really quite certain that the diamonds, which once made the loosely applied name of Golconda so famous, are really exhausted. I confess I shall be disappointed if the period of my Government of this Presidency comes to an end without a serious attempt being made to answer the question, whether it is impossible to revive in these regions so ancient and interesting an industry. I know that in doing so I shall be supported not only by the good wishes, but by the good hopes of at least one of the greatest European authorities upon gems.

Tadputri Native Community's Address.

23rd July 1882.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 On behalf of the Native community of Tadputri, we respectfully bid your Excellency a loyal and hearty welcome to this town. Though Nature appears to have been sparing in assigning her blessings to this part of the country, and though its soil and climate are uncongenial to the growth and development of a variety of agricultural resources, the enterprise and hardihood of its sons and the extensive cotton cultivation it possesses, have combined to foster a spirit of commerce which has earned for its inhabitants a name as one of the foremost traders of the Ceded Districts.

2 The ruins of Humpi, which your Excellency is now returning from visiting, are the finest specimens of native architecture. But this, our town itself, cannot boast of fine buildings, nor even places of antequarian interest, except the two temples of Rama Ishevara and Chentaraya, which are worth visiting for the sake of their carved monoliths and basreliefs. They are both elaborately decorated with sculpture representing the deeds of Krishna and Rama. They date back some 400 years, and are supposed to have been built by one Ramalingum Naidoo, a subordinate of Viziyanagar Kings. The temple on the river bank was never finished and the gopuram of this (Vishnu) temple was struck by lightning and riven into halves. No efforts have as yet been made, either by Government or by ourselves to repair and restore the buildings and preserve their artistic beauty. Our poverty prevented us from taking any step in that direction. We venture to hope that as a memento of your Excellency's visits to this place, they will be repaired and restored.

3 We would respectfully take advantage of your Excellency's presence amongst us to lay bare some of our grievances in full hopes of being readily redressed.

4 The most important subject to which we would draw your Excellency's attention is the paucity of irrigation works. Of all the Taluks in the District ours is the worst irrigated, excepting the singular double tank at Royalcheroo, which, your Excellency has no doubt seen, while passing, and another at Bhogasamudrum, there are none worth mentioning.

5 We would in the next place request your Excellency's attention to the fearful destruction of forests in these parts from a long while back. As your Excellency very rightly observed the other day, "Forests are the natural guardians and the best distributors of moisture," and it is extremely to be regretted that no proper care is bestowed towards reserving them. Dr. Brandis, of Forest renown, had been here to inspect the Moochoocota Forest, but we are ignorant as to the terms of his report. We trust your Excellency will give the subject the consideration it deserves.

6 Another matter which is not unworthy of your Excellency's attention is the very high rate charged by the Railway authorities for conveying light goods and loose cotton. The rates are so high as to be even prohibitive. A reduction of the tariff would give an improved tone to the cotton trade (the only trade of importance) and any loss to the Company would be more than compensated by the increase of traffic.

7 We should be grossly wanting in our duty and gratitude were we to allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to your Excellency our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your Excellency's very kind assurance given to our brethern at Trichinopoly regarding the scheme of local self-Government. We confidently trust that your Excellency's best attention will be bestowed to this important subject on your Excellency's return to Madras. We also respectfully beg to express our best wishes to your Excellency's health and happiness, and we fervently hope that your Excellency will have a pleasant and safe journey through.

With dutiful respects to Mrs. Grant Duff.

Cuddapah Inhabitants' Address.
24th July 1882

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1 We the inhabitants of Cuddapah most respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency on the auspicious occasion of your advent amongst us with feelings of heartfelt joy and satisfaction. We welcome your Excellency not only as the honored Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen Empress, but also as a statesman, whose conspicuous labours in the cause of the Liberal party in England have earned for your Excellency a world-wide reputation.

2 Devoid of those powerful historic associations that have contributed to the fame of many a district in Southern India, this District may yet claim some attention as having been the scene of the early official years of one of your Excellency's illustrious predecessors, Major-General Sir Thomas Munro. It was here that that great statesman first manifested that wisdom, benevolence, foresight, and sterling regard for the interests and welfare of the governed, which were afterwards the peculiar characteristics of his administration of this Presidency, and in consequence of which his highly honored name is remembered to this day with feelings of unmixed affection and esteem. We cannot sufficiently thank you for having included this District in the programme of your tour and for the honor of being permitted to present your Excellency with this address.

3 Cuddapah, as your Excellency is, perhaps, already aware, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness. The introduction of the Town's Improvement Act has, however, brought about a great change in the condition of the town, and the public health, we are happy to say, has consequently undergone a decided improvement. It is not our purpose to trouble your Excellency with recounting in detail the manifold advantages enjoyed by us since the Municipal Act came into operation; but amongst the permanent benefits we owe to the Municipality, are the fine substantial Dispensary and the Market; the necessity for the latter was felt for several years, and it has proved to be a reproductive work. The Municipality has also provided the town with a few wells of good drinking water, and is doing its best to meet public wants in the matter of sanitation and general conservancy, and to add, as far as possible, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

4 The educational needs of the town also have had a fair share of the attention of the Commissioners. To foster elementary education has been one of the foremost of their objects, and, at the present moment, two schools, giving instruction to as many as 300 children are being maintained by them. Another novel feature in the history of educational progress in this District was the opening during the past year of a caste girls' school, the only one in the District, under the auspices of the London Mission, and it must be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the school is doing good work, and is being appreciated.

5 One of our most pressing wants is an adequate supply of good drinking water. The whole town is now dependent on a few percolation wells situated at very inconvenient distances, and during the hot season, even these fail to yield a sufficient supply.

6 At a distance of three miles from the Town are the Booga springs. The waters of these springs have, on analysis, been pronounced by the Chemical Examiner to Government to be "fair, and superior to the average of South Indian Waters." The feasibility of diverting these waters into the Town by means of pipes has long engaged the attention of the Commissioners, but the question never assumed any practical shape till the advent of our present Collector, Mr. Burrows, who, from experience gained in connection with the water works at Madras, has entered most enthusiastically into the project, and with the very warm interest which that gentleman continues to evince in this matter, we hope to have, at no distant date, a good supply of wholesome water, which, we believe, will greatly improve the health of the people. Our most fervent prayer is that nothing may occur to sever his connection with this District before the project which he has so earnestly taken in hand becomes an accomplished fact. We are happy to say that experiments made during the past hot season to test the capacity of the springs to answer our needs were attended with very satisfactory results. We earnestly hope and trust that the Government will be pleased to view the scheme with favour when it is laid before your Excellency in Council for approval and sanction.

7 We cannot allow this occasion to pass by without conveying to Government our most hearty thanks for their order exempting the Municipality from the payment of its contribution toward the maintenance of the Town Police. The charge was heavy, and was felt as a burden, but the relief now granted will place at the disposal of the Commissioners more resources for carrying out various improvements hitherto delayed.

8 We hope we are not presumptuous in coming before your Excellency with our humble request that the privilege of electing representatives at the Municipal Board recently conceded by the Government to several towns in the south, may be extended to us. We have anxiously looked forward to it for a long time, and trust that the Government will be pleased to confer the privilege on us at an early opportunity.

9 We cannot forbear alluding briefly to the late famine. This district was one of those that suffered most from its devastations, and we are thankful to say that, by the prompt action of the Government, thousands of lives were saved. But expressing as we do our deep sense of gratitude for the generous and beneficial acts of Government, we cannot refrain from regretting that so little has as yet been done to meet successfully similar calamities in future years. The remedy most needed is the construction of irrigation works, which, if undertaken by Government, would be the source of considerable good to the people.

10 We would here mention the two great projects which the Government had, some years ago, under consideration, but which it abandoned from want of funds or from some other cause. We refer to the anicut across the Chittravatty river near Papanapalle, which would irrigate the driest parts of the Pulivendala and Cuddapah Taluks. Secondly the Sagilair project in the Badvel taluk. These two projects, if carried out, would not only enrich those Taluks, but would materially add to the Revenue of the District. But if funds are not at present available to carry out these remunerative works, we fervently hope that Government will cause plans and estimates of them to be prepared and kept ready for a future occasion.

11 We think it is our duty to refer to the manner in which the land cess has been fixed by the Settlement Department in former years. Dry lands were not assessed more than one rupee an acre, and no extra tax was charged if the owner had in any way improved the land and made it more productive at his own cost by digging wells, &c. But according to the present Settlement, which we were told was to last 30 years (15 of which have already elapsed) 4, 6, and 8 rupees have been assessed per acre according to its productiveness. This is, in our humble opinion, a retrograde policy, as no ryot would ever venture to improve his land for fear of its being assessed double or treble the original rate 15 years hence. We therefore most respectfully pray that the Government will be pleased to consider the advantages accruing to the ryots from a permanent settlement, and once for all fix the land tax, and clear all doubts regarding it.

12 We have one more subject to bring to your Excellency's special notice. At present hundreds of acres of land are lying waste, simply, we believe on account of the abolition of the cowle system, and we hope your Excellency will, in Council, reconsider this subject, and devise some rules to encourage the cultivation of waste lands. We cannot conclude without conveying to the Government of India through your Excellency, our respectful thanks for the high privilege which it has resolved to bestow upon the people of this country. We refer to the proposed scheme for local self-Government. The scheme propounded by the Supreme Government attests its high-minded and benevolent intentions to improve the status of Her Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects, and to instruct them in the art of self-Government. While we tender our most hearty thanks for the measure, we beg to express our assurance that we shall be most willing to avail ourselves of the concessions made. We have no doubt that the scheme, if brought into operation, will tend to create in the minds of the public a more lively interest in the affairs of their country.

13 We now beg to take leave of your Excellency with our sincere wishes that your Excellency's administration of this vast Presidency may be a distinguished one, and that such traces of it may be left behind as will be gratefully remembered and cherished by the native population. May we also hope that Heaven's choicest blessings may attend your Excellency and the members of your Excellency's family throughout your Indian career and ever afterwards.

268 81 42

Cuddapah Town Water Supply.

Enclosures.

1. At a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Post office there are several Springs on the left bank of the Booga river. These springs burst out of the bank at an elevation considerably above the level of the river-bed. It is proposed to impound and take the water of these Springs to the town by gravitation through pipe. The levels are suitable for this.

2. They are referred to mean sea level and are as follows:—

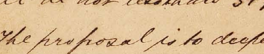
The in-take end of the pipe at the springs	471' above
The ground level at the Post Office	424' "
do at South end of Yadala Vencatachellum Street	421'·2
do at junction of Market street with Yadala Vencatachellum Street.	421·72

The ground level at junction of Guddibazaar Street with the same } 418.79'

do at the Bellary Road junction } 415.82'

3. The above levels which have been carefully taken by the Municipal Overseer under the supervision of Mr A. L. Dunphy the late Local Fund Engineer of Cuddapah Circle show that there is a fall of 47 feet to the Post office, and that other par of the town are as much as 8 feet lower than this, the average fall will be not less than 51 feet.

4. The proposal is to deepen out all the springs (there are six of them) to an uniform level of 2 feet lower than the level of the off-take pipe, and connect them all by means of a broad canal well banked in to prevent ingress of surface drainag



This has already been partially accom-plished.

5. A seven inch main pipe is to be laid from the canal as far as the south end of Yadala Vencatachellum street. Service pipes will be connected with the main to supply different parts of the town. The scheme provides for 16 four-tap fountains which will be open to public use.

6. It is calculated by Mr. Dunphy that the main will under the above conditions discharge 170 gallons per minute with the water just cover-ing the intake end. The quantity delivered in one hour will therefore be 10,200 gallons, or 122,400 gallons in 12 hours. With 6 inches or a foot of water above the pipe, the delivery would be proportionately increased.

7. A series of careful observations have been made of the level of the water in the canal which connects the springs with one another. Since the

7°

7th of January the levels have been taken on 14 days up to the 24th of June. There has been very little variation in the levels, the highest being 476.36' on the 4th February and the lowest 475' on the 29th of April.

8. If the springs maintain this level there would be always a head of 4 feet or more above the intake pipe (lower inside surface.)

9 Careful observations have also been taken as to the quantity of water running at the observed levels. A large quantity of data for calculations have been recorded. The following results are recorded for 8th July.

Level of water in the canal 475.79

Running over the water gauge } 1.8 gallons.
at the rate of per second... }

This gives 6480 gallons per hour as the continuous yield of the springs at a level of 475.79! It must be noted that this level is more than 4 3/4 feet above the proposed level for the town pipe

pipe which is 471 feet. It may be safely assumed that the continuous yield of the spring at the latter would be considerably larger. The town for a full supply only requires 8000 gallons per hour.

10. The population of the town according to the Census of 1881 is 17,811, but the population of the area supplied from the pipes will not exceed 15,000.

11. It is thought that a supply of about 100,000 gallons per day (half to be delivered in six hours) will amply suffice for the wants of this population. It will allow about 6 gallons per head per day. The pipes are calculated to be capable of discharging about 244,800 gallons in the 24 hours with the water level at the springs just covering the intake end of the main.

12. The Estimate which is liberal amounts to Rs 70,000.

6 318h 9(1.47)

13. The annual cost including interest at 5 per cent per annum and 2 per cent per annum for a sinking fund for repaying the loan in 30 years is estimated Rs 5,400.

14. A Committee has been appointed to report on the best means of providing the ways and means, and the following is extracted from their report.

* * * * * * * * * **

"4. The Engineer estimates Rs 5400, as the annual charge for the water works inclusive of the interest and sinking fund. We have carefully considered the means to meet the above expenditure and have come to the following conclusion

i. That a fixed annual rate of 8 annas for every 10 square yards be levied upon native huts with their appurtenances.

ii. That Tolls be raised to half rates

iii. That the Local Fund Board be requested to contribute a reasonable sum annually.

5. " The Tolls are at present, levied at the lowest rates and should the Commissioners obtain the sanction of Government to levy them at half rates a sum of Rs 3600 could easily be realized. The Sub Committee do not consider that this would be a hardship on the people or in any way impede the traffic, since Bellary and many other Municipalities impose the maximum rate. Moreover there is no through traffic in this Town and therefore no injustice will be done to bandymen and others bringing grain &c into the Town as every one of them will be benefited by the Scheme in as much as they will have good drinking water for themselves and their Cattle at all the Cart Stands.

6 " A Sum of R. 1200 could also be raised by levying a fixed annual rate of 8 annas for every 10 square yards on all native huts.

7. " The Sub Committee are aware that

that the Commissioners cannot levy a water tax without having the Towns Improvement Act altered by the Legislature and it is in the opinion of the Sub-Committee quite unnecessary to apply to Government, at present, for such a procedure as sufficient funds could be raised without having recourse to it.

8." The Sub-Committee would suggest to the Commissioners the advisability of applying to the Local Fund Board to contribute annually a reasonable sum in consideration of the great advantage the people in the District would derive by the scheme. We think the Board could well contribute Rs 1000 annually.

9." We annex, herewith, a memo of the Estimate receipts from each of the sources mentioned above which amount to Rs 5800.

9 34 Sh 57 50

Memo.

Amount that can be realized from huts within the Muni-cipality } Rs 1200-0-0

Amount that can be realized from Tolls at half rates. } Rs 3600-0-0

Local Fund Contribution Rs 1000-0-0

Total Rupees — 5800-0-0

Cuddapah
Address

Enclosure
A.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

27th February 1879, No. 123 I.

Irrigation.

Read the following paper :—

No. 76. Endorsement of the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Saithinganulloor, 17th February 1879, No. 43 I.

PURNAPULLY RESERVOIR PROJECT—*Progress of work from 15th January 1879 up to date.*—The work done since last report has been the completion of No. 6 boring up-stream at 273 feet above centre line in centre of river-bed, and one down-stream at the same distance from centre line.

The number of borings since commencement of work up to date are, namely,—

	FT.	IN.
No. 1.—At 100 feet from west bank—		
Top sand	13	0
Sand and gravel	12	0
Fine sand	4	0
Sand and gravel	11	0
Sand and clay	20	0
Into rock	1	6
Total ...	61	6
No. 2.—At 400 feet do.		
Top sand	9	0
Sand and gravel	58	0
Into rock	0	9
Total ...	67	9
No. 3.—At 500 feet do.		
Top sand	10	0
Sand and gravel	60	0
Into rock	1	0
Total ...	71	0
No. 4.—At 700 feet do.		
Top sand	14	0
Sand and gravel	52	0
Into rock	0	9
Total ...	66	9
No. 5.—At 900 feet do.		
Top sand	27	0
River mud	8	0
Into rock	0	5
Total depth ...	35	5

	FT.	IN.
No. 6.—Up-stream in centre of river-bed—		
Top sand	18	0
Sand and gravel	54	0
Into rock	1	0
Total depth ...	73	0
No. 7.—Down-stream at 273 feet from centre line—		
Top sand	34	0
Sand and gravel	36	0
Kunkur	1	0
Into rock	1	0
Total depth ...	72	0

Mr. Kemsley arrived at Tadpatri with the tools, &c., from Parnapully on the 3rd. The boring apparatus was loaded and despatched to Madras by the local train of the same day. Mr. Kemsley left by the mail train the same evening.

BELLARY,
6th February 1879.

(Signed) H. L. PRENDERGAST, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Chitravati-Parnapully Project was investigated by the Engineers of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1861 and 1864, and estimates were prepared for the construction of a dam 105 feet in height across a narrow gorge to store 1,114 millions of cubic yards of water, amounting originally to Rupees 12,43,500 and, as revised, to Rupees 14,68,000. The site was considered a very favorable one, and in 1878 Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer on special duty, was ordered to report further on the project; his report showed that the construction of the reservoir would be feasible if only a good foundation for the dam could be secured, and to settle this point the services * of a professional borer was entertained; the report now submitted shows the result of the boring operations.

*G.O., No. 833 I., dated 17th October 1878.

3. The width of the bed of the river between two bench marks left by the Company's Engineers on a line which is understood to be about the centre line of the proposed dam is 1,232 feet. Borings were made at points on this line 100, 400, 500, 700, and 900 feet from the left bank; also one boring up-stream of this line in centre of river bed, and one down-stream at 273 feet from the centre line, numbered in the report 1 to 7.

4. The depths at which rock was found are as follow :—

At No. 1	...	60 feet below river-bed.
" 2	...	67 "
" 3	...	70 "
" 4	...	66 "
" 5	...	65 "
" 6	...	72 "
" 7	...	71 "

5. The bed of the river overlying the rock is described as sand, sand and gravel, sand and clay, river mud, and in one instance for a foot in depth kunkur.

6. In his report accompanying estimates for the work, Mr. Latham, assuming that an apparently continuous hard clayey stratum was to be found about 6 feet below the river-bed, proposed long slopes and a mass of stone at the toe of the slopes resting on the clay leaving a bed of pervious material between the foundations of his dam and the rock below. I doubt if the dam thus constructed would stand, and although it may not be essential that a dam of 105 feet in height should be founded on solid rock, I should hesitate to recommend its construction without at all events a

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retaining wall resting on a bed impervious to water. It might be possible, I think, to construct such a dam with a series of retaining walls of varying depths though not carried down to rock, but I should regard such work as experimental, and I consider the depth at which rock has been found to prohibit the construction of the reservoir.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 77. ORDER THEREON, 27th February 1879, No. 123 I.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Revenue Dept.

Exd E. C. Shunker.
Spare Copies

IRRIGATION.

Govt. of {1879} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
SECOND CIRCLE,
&c., &c., &c.

Cuddapah
Address
Enclosure
B

Dated February 27th.

Issued

Encl. *Encl.*

G. O., *27th February* 1879, *No.* 123 I.

FEBRUARY.

Nos. 76-77.

Boring operations in the bed of the Chitravati River at Purnapully, Bellary District.—Report of progress from 15th January 187
up to date of the —, recorded.

37 8/2

63 57

Outline of the Sugglair Project

Cuddapah Division

Mr Unwin Executive Engineer was employed in the latter part of 1878 in investigating the best means for utilizing the water of the Sugglair River and improving the irrigation in the Budwail and Sidhout Talugs.

The Sugglair rises in the Nalla Malla hills in the Kurnool District about 20 miles due west of Cumbum. It enters the Budwail Talug about 30 miles from its source, and almost centrally divides it. Its course is almost due south. At the 67th mile it enters the Sidhout Talug & finally discharges into the Pennair after a direct course of about 80 miles or probably 120 miles if measured along the channel. Its catchment basin is 1,185 square miles.

The project consists of I. New Works and II Improvements to old or existing Works.

I. New Works

(1) Reservoir at Goondlamotoo. - to be formed

by a dam across the Yeruvamalair stream which is an important affluent of the Sugglair. This dam would be 40 ft high. The reservoir would have a capacity of about 800 mills. cub. ft. and would command an irrigable area of 10 or 12 square miles. There is no estimate for this work. The site is in the Cumbum Taluq.

(2) Reservoir at Kottacotta on the Kanameru stream. Dam would be 43 ft. high – capacity about 1000 mills. cub. ft. There is no estimate for this work. From the completion of this reservoir would be expected –

	acres	Rs
An immediate return by	1,114	5,165
And a further increase after 5 or 6 years	6,359	28,615
Total	7,493	33,780

All in the Budwail Taluq.

(3) Reservoir near Allinuggur in the catchment basin of the Porumamilla Tank. There is no estimate. Dam 500 ft. long – capacity 300 mills. cub. ft. Irrigable area 2½ sq. miles.

(4) Reservoir at Itigoonttapad. Height of dam 50 ft. capacity 500 mills. cub. ft. No estimate.

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II. Improvements to old or existing works.

(1) Supply channel from the Sagglair to a Tank in the 75th mile Kurnool-Cumbum Road. This is in the Cumbum Talug and it is not thought likely to be very remunerative.

(2.) Improving the Ramachendra Calava from the Sagglair a little above Kalasipad to Poremamilla Tank in the Badwail Talug. It is proposed to utilise the remains of an old anicut across the river 200 ft. long and add a length of 250 ft. – to build a head sluice to improve or re-construct the channell from it with various works for cross drainage, direct irrigation and feeders for tanks on the way, the channel finally entering the Poremamilla Tank.

The cost of this channel including all masonry works is roughly estimated at Rs 1,50,000

Present cultivation under all tanks which would be affected is – 4,821 acres

Probable increase – 9,148 "

Total 13,969 "

Probable annual increase in revenue Rs 30,000

The channel, head-works &c. would be designed, with reference to the next proposed work –

(3) Extension of the channel from Porumamilla to Budwail Large Tank

The cost of this extension with its masonry works is also roughly estimated at Rs 1,50,000

Present cultivation under all tanks concerned	6087 acres
Probable increase (50 per cent)	3000 "
Total	9,087 acres

Probable increase in annual revenue Rs 12,000

(4) Improving supply to all tanks below Budwail Large Tank. This would only need consideration after the last two channels were accomplished facts

Present cultivation	2,862 acres
Probable increase	1,000 "

Probable increase of revenue Rs 4,000.

The above is a brief outline of the report as to what might be done to improve irrigation under the Sagileru submitted by Mr Unwin to the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer was of opinion that the work which should be taken up was the preparation of plans and estimates for the restoration of the old Anicut and the

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supply channel to the Porumamilla Tank and subsequently from it to the Budwel large Tank and then to the smaller tanks below in the chain. Then the first two reservoir sites should be thoroughly examined and if they promise as well as is expected plans and estimates should be prepared for the necessary works. The other two sites need not for the present be considered.

Government approved of the Chief Engineer's proposals in G.O. No 22 I of 14th Jany /79.

No detailed surveys plans and estimates have been since made. A Surveyor was employed for a time but was dismissed for incompetency. There is an allotment of Rs 343 . for this year for the employment of a Surveyor and his establishment, and it is expected that estimates will be submitted in complete form during the current Official year for the first two proposals namely Re-constructing the ancient and the Ramachendra Calava to Porumamilla Tank, and extending the same to Budwel Large Tank

Caddapah Address

Enclosure

C

Memo

Explaining what the introduction of the New Settlement has done for the Cuddapah District

1 It has done away with all the anomalies formerly existing.

2. It has equalised the Assessment which formerly varied considerably without any regard to the quality of the land.

3 It has substituted a simple scale of 11 rates in Dry and 13 in Wet for the literally <u>hundreds</u> of rates hitherto in existence the new rates rising in a properly graduated scale instead of varying as before in many cases by only a few odd annas and even pies.

4 The new rates vary from Rs 5 to 4 annas for Dry and from Rs 10 to Rs 2 for Wet in the Main Division and from Rs 3 to 4 annas for Dry and from Rs 9 to Rs 2 for Wet in the Sub Division. The higher rates of Rs 5 and 4 in the Main Division and Rs 3 and 2 in the Sub Division Talugs are confined to Garden lands under Old Government Wells which were not sunk at the Expense of the Ryots.

5 The Old rates varied from Rs 10-15-0 to Rs 1-2-0 for Dry and from Rs 35-0-0 to 8 as for Wet in the Main Division and from Rs 5 to 4 pies for Dry and from Rs 12 to 4 as 8 ps for

Wet in the
for Sub Division Taluqs. Some of the old Wet lands above referred to paid as much as the highest Wet rate (Rs 35 per acre)

In the Settlement these unduly high rates have been reduced and lands which were formerly paying a merely nominal rate have been assessed at what they may reasonably be expected with proper cultivation to be able to pay leaving a good margin for cultivators and merchants profits &c. No land that cannot afford to pay 4 annas an acre can be worth cultivating at all. The effect of raising the lower rates will be to cause the relinquishment of a large area of these poor lands which were often held on Puttah without being cultivated but nominally kept for grazing while the cultivator will be stimulated to do his best to improve them. At Settlement every facility has been offered for the villagers to come forward and ask for lands to be assigned for grazing purposes so that there should be nothing wanting on that account.

[illegible]

[illegible] Director of Rev. Sett.

Cuddapah
Address

Enclosure
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To the Inhabitants of Cuddapah.

CUDDAPAH, 24TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—Your well considered address is all the more agreeable to me because, near its commencement, you recall the fact that this District is peculiarly connected with the name of my father's old friend Sir Thomas Munro, to whom I was taught to look up as one of the two or three most distinguished Anglo-Indian Statesmen. I am delighted to hear that you can give so cheering an account of the improved health of this town, which certainly has not, throughout the Presidency, the best possible reputation in that behalf. I am pleased, too, to find that, although you are desirous of electing some of your Municipal Commissioners that very natural desire proceeds from no dissatisfaction with those who at present direct the affairs of Cuddapah. It would not be right for me to commit the Government by any rash declaration here, but I can promise that your views both about the introduction of the elective system and about raising a loan for the improvement of your water supply, will be considered by my honorable colleagues and myself most carefully and in the most friendly spirit. You cannot yourselves be more anxious than are the Members of the Government to do all that is possible to combat famine by well-planned irrigation works. We have, however, in this district, as you know but too well, a shocking example of the mischief that is done by well-meant but injudicious efforts in that direction. When I think of the vast sums that have been squandered over the Madras irrigation Company's canal I feel inclined to address its projectors in the words of the Roman Emperor "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions." You will not then be surprised if I decline to say anything about the large Irrigation projects to which you call my attention. They must both be scrutinized, and scrutinized with the greatest possible severity, by experts, before it would be right for the Government to give them help or countenance, for I need not remind so intellegent an audience that it is the people which ultimately pays for even the most benevolent errors of their rulers. As to the proceedings of the Settlement Department, I am assured that in most parts of this District it is generally admitted that the present rates are fairer than those in force formerly. I think you had better give them a somewhat longer trial; while as to waste lands, the terms offered by Government in the order laying down the scale of water-rates under the Irrigation Canal, which we have lately taken over, is surely to the last degree liberal. If you will look into the facts alike with regard to these and to the rates—the almost nominal rates—imposed upon the poorest quality of cultivable land, you will, I think, be better satisfied. As to local self-Government, I entirely sympathize with what you say. Madras, indeed, in all that relates to it is far in advance of most parts of India. Practice, you know, gentlemen, is better than precept, and while others were weighing its advantages against its disadvantages in the silence of their own minds, the administrators of Southern India were watching its work and picking up hints for its improvement.

Cuddapah Mahometan Inhabitants' Address.
24th July 1882

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MAY IN PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Mahomedan inhabitants of Cuddapah, with the greatest pleasure beg to welcome your Excellency to this our town, and we fervently pray that God the Almighty, the Protector of all, may, under the shadow of His kindness, always protect and preserve Your Excellency, who is the representative of our Most Gracious and Beloved Queen, the Empress of India. Your Excellency must know from history that this town was long the seat of Mahomedan rule, and your Excellency will, therefore, not be surprised to learn that in this District there are very many Mahomedan families. While we deplore our fallen greatness, still we must confess with gratitude that the English Government has always had our interests at heart, and we unhesitatingly believe that if any member of our community shows himself deserving, the Government will not fail to recognise his merits. Various causes, which need not be recounted here, have tended to keep our community back in the strife for place and position. But we are proud to say that, circumstances have arisen which have made us alive to the importance of self-exertion, and Your Excellency will pardon us if we venture to state that our exertions have not been in vain. Your Excellency will be glad to learn that we have no grievances to represent. We can truly and honestly assure your Excellency that we are satisfied with the chief officials who have been sent by the Government to administer the affairs of this District. In conclusion, we devoutly hope that your Excellency will never have occasion to regret any help that Your Excellency may see fit to afford our struggling community. And we pray that your Excellency may be spared to return to the land of your birth and there live for many years in honor and prosperity.

To the Mahomedans of Cuddapah.

CUDDAPAH, 24TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY. —I beg to thank you for your kind and cordial address. It is very pleasant to know that your co-religionists are putting their past greatness to the best possible use by making it an incentive to future greatness. The British Government, which is filled with sentiments of warm and equal benevolence to Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Christians, will, I can assure you, welcome every effort that you make to rise in the world or to excel intellectually. It is a great comfort to me to hear that you have at present no grievances. May that happy state of affairs long continue, and may the general prosperity of the town and district continue to increase.

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Conjeveram Municipal Commissioners' Address
25th July 1882

1 We the undersigned Municipal Commissioners, on behalf of the Native community of Kanchipuram, beg to approach your Excellency with feelings of profound respect to welcome your Excellency to this ancient capital of the Chola Kingdom.

2 As one of the Seven Holy cities of the Puranleage, Kanchipuram, which was also the principal seat of the ancient Rajahs under whose fostering care numerous temples sprang up, has always been held in great veneration by the people.

3 The sacred temples here, and their periodical festivals have even continued to attract pilgrims from all parts of India.

4 The beauty of the ancient architecture as displayed in the temples, and the numerous inscriptions on them as throwing some light on the pre-historic period, have also roused European curiosity in recent times. The largest and most populous town in the Chingleput District, and a centre of its meaning industry. Kanchipuram also enjoys the benefits of a Municipal corporation. Its connection with the Madras Railway on the one side, and the South Indian Railway on the other, has placed it within a easy reach of other parts of India.

5 Under the operation of the Town's Improvement Act, much improvement in sanitation has been effected, but the Lalkal scheme for the supply of good drinking water to Great Conjeveram has lain over once for about twelve years, the delay, being due to various unavoidable causes. We are about to submit to your Excellency's Government a proposal for a new water project in preference to the old one as being more feasible and advantageous.

6 We beg to express our feelings of satisfaction at the relief recently granted in striking off the contribution towards the maintenance of the Police.

7 The funds thus set free will enable us to make a larger provision than now, for the maintenance of roads, sanitation and other objects falling within the scope of the Act.

To the Municipal Commissioners of Conjeveram.

CONJEVERAM, 25TH JULY, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you very cordially for your kind welcome to the ancient city of Kanchipuram, which still holds so considerable a place in the affections of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Presidency. I am glad to find that here, as in so many other places, which I have visited, the Municipality is active, and that its activity has taken the turn of desiring to improve the water supply. It would seem indeed that the towns of Southern India had at last added to their creed an article which has long formed a part of the creed of her cultivators. An article which was formulated in the west by a Greek poet—"the best of all things is water"—but which is the joint property of the old Aryan race, though in many of our great centres of human life, it had till lately been too much forgotten. —ay

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PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ ~~the following letter~~

Minute by the Right Honorable the President in Council, d 29 July 1882

Order. 18th August /82 No. 782

Communicated to all depts of Govt. for consideration & issue of the necessary orders with reference to the various matters mentioned in the Minute

2. Separate orders will be passed in this department in regard to the representations made at Trichinopoly and Chittur in respect

^ matters belonging to it - L

to the Devastanam
act.

Gen

To

The Financial Dept
- Judicial -
- Ecclesiastical -
- Educational
- Revenue 6
- P. W. D. 9
- Military 6

Despd 31/8.

Despd 1/9

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(Confidl.)

Public Depf

Govt. of {188 } Madras.

Re the Govr. minute on his recent tour

Dated } 188 , No.
Recd.

Nos.

G.O. 782 Pub
18-8-82

des.
Wr

18/8